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Farm Hints for April.

SOME THINGS TO DO.

These will be busy days upon the farm. There will be much to do, and the days will be none too long for the accumulating work. The stock is still in the barn, and requires more than ordinary attention. On most dairy farms the cows are fast coming fresh in milk, and each one adds a little more to the daily routine of work and care. And they should be well cared for, too, for on this depends the success of the season from a financial point of view. The cows need the best of feed as well as care at this

If the farmer has been careful for the future, he has put the best milk-producing hay where it can be had at this time of year, and on such feed, with the needful alowance of grain feed, plenty of good water and the proper care, the cows should be generous in the yield of milk and begin to pay for the long months of feeding and care. Then there will be the spring calves to rear. Farmers should, as far as possible, raise heifers each year to supply the demands of the dairy for cows as fast as wanted.

On the farms where maple sugar is made there may yet be considerable to be done in this line, as the season has come forward late and may last well into the month in the more northern portions of New England. With such a winter, extending far along into March, we are liable to have warm weather come on suddenly and the time for seeding near at hand.

MENDING THE FENCES.

This work requires early and careful attention on all farms where stock is kept. Fences are not nearly so numerous as they of doing away all unnecessary ones as fast as possible is a move in the right direction. This saves fencing material, cost of construction and keeping in repair, besides adding to the greater ease and helpfulness in the proc esses of cultivation and harvesting the crops.

We should aim to have just as few fences as are actually necessary, and then keep these in good repair. The old-time rail fences are fast disappearing, the stone walls are following, and boards and wire

are more generally used. Before the stock is turned to pasture these fences should all be put in proper repair, so there may be no danger of the animals getting from one field to another, in this way taking their first lessons in becoming unruly. Particularly should all line fences between different farms be put in the best repair, for "good fences make good friends," you know. As soon as the frost gets out of the ground this work can be attended to. Then there will be no delay when stock is to be turned to pasture.

TURNING STOCK TO PASTURE.

There is quite a temptation to turn stock to pasture fully as early as the conditions will warrant. The animals that have been ept so long in the barns get uneasy, and they are turned out to water and get a reath of the warming-up atmosphere and ar the sounds of spring, they are ready break away from all restraint and take a in the pastures, which, if not yet green h the springing grass, are very enticing. who can blame them for this? No one suld, at least, as it is the instinct of are that teaches them this. But they uld not be allowed to go upon the past-, at least, until the ground has be ly firm and dry enough to keep it from g badly trodden.

here is occasionally a pasture that is and dry where the stock can be turned quite early without detriment. If quite there will, of course, be little feed, but outing seems to do the cattle good.

would not turn to pasture too early. ther would we keep the animals in the le an undue length of time. We would to have the cows keep up a good appefor their rations at the barn until there good bite in the pastures. Young catsheep and colts can be turned out a earlier, but the cows should so far as sible be kept up to their full flow of k without any shrinkage in changing in hay to grass.

18 possible that in some instances farm will this spring be under the necessity turning their stock to pasture earlier usual on account of the scarcity of fod-Where this is the case the deficiency should, so far as possible, be made up by feeding grain.

ATTENTION TO THE GRASS FIELDS.

Where the snow remained on the fields most of the winter there should be reason

land, the conditions should be especially favorable. In places where ice has formed on grass fields, the prospect cannot be very promising.

Where manure was spread on grasslands last fall, or during the winter, if the work was not well done, that is, if the manure was not spread evenly and made fine, it should be gone over as early this spring as possible and thoroughly pulverized. A smoothing harrow, a good bush or clod-crusher, will be excellent for this kind of

Trees should not be set too thickly to produce the best results. Here is where some fail in planting new orchards. If there are thrifty trees in the orchard, and particularly if not very large, producing inferior fruit, the tops can be readily changed to good-bearing kinds by grafting. If there is no one to do this work at hand the farmer or his son could very quickly learn to do it, as it is quite simple, and thus be able to make these changes as needed in the orchards.

The manure should be made fine and well worked down among the roots of the grasses where it can do the most good. The spring rains will then be of the greatest to the growing crop. Where commercial fertilizers are used on grass fields,

ing them while very wet. Early-planted stuff often comes up unevenly, and grows slowly, requiring considerable work to keep the ground soft and clear of weeds. But it will surely pay for market crops on light, early land.

Rhubarb and asparagus should be ma-nured if not done last fall. Those who raise their own seeds should set out quite early a a few selected cabbages, carrots, beets, turnips, onions, parsnips, etc. The seeds of these crops are easily taken care of. The tomato plants started in the window-boxes should be transplanted to the hotbed and given plenty of room and air to make them grow stocky and tough. Be careful not to leave the sash off during a frosty night. Combination garden hoe, seed sower, marker, coverer and roller is a great help in making a good garden. The straight, even rows come up more evenly, produce more, and the tool will cultivate them very much faster and better than any kind of a hand hoe. They cost \$8 to \$10, and are worth and the tool will cultivate the while for any farmer who pays much attention to garden produce.

Making the soil very fine is especially important for the early crops. Plant food is scarce before the warm air and moisture

ing of eggs is more often due to bad nests than to clumsy hens, although there are some hens that can make the best of a bad single Odontoglossum flower in the past some hens that can make the best of a bad single Odontoglossum flower in the past sons at a good profit, we have come to be large buyers of feeding stuff, such as corn early, so that the most troublesome part of the work will be over before the most busy. the work will be over before the most busy farm season begins, and so that the chick ens will be all right for early broilers.

SET GRAFTS NOW. The first part of April is on the whole the best time for grafting. Any intelligent man can succeed in grafting at almost the first trial. A good plan is to graft a young seedling immediately after transplanting. Both tree and graft will usually do well. A half-grown seedling tree may be retopped by an hour's work at grafting, and the transformed trees will be worth at least \$10 in two or three years. Take soions from trees that bear good fruit and regular crops, using sound ripe wood of one year's growth. Grafts set last year should be looked after, and the wild wood out away.

Notes from the South Shore.

face, and see that the curve towards the Stonei platyteniun, and another fancier have gone into disuse. The largest one bottom is smooth, so that the eggs roll gave \$1700 for *Erides Lawrencianum*, it here is now being torn down and rebuilt easily and cannot work into corners. Break-was believed that the high-water mark in for a storehouse for "Western feed and was believed that the high-water mark in for a storehouse for "Western feed and

Good Farming Pays.

This season will very clearly demonstrate in price that their profitable use is question the fact that only good farming pays. But the short crops that are likely to be harvested

may prove to be a blessing in disguise. Here in the great Ohio valley the outlook for a wheat crop was seldom, if ever, so class of dairy cows is being kept, the milk discouraging. In looking across the country it is only here and there that a wheat field is seen that shows any sign of having come through the winter in fairly good condition. The fields are mostly bare or brown, the wheat plant having been killed to the ground, and where the crop was sown quite a topic of discussion among dairymen, late the plant is entirely dead, which in a but usually when the meeting day comes great many instances will necessitate the rebreaking of land and reseeding to some sort of spring crop.

A close inspection of wheat fields since

the snow and ice have melted shows that have had time to set it free, but fining the soil will help the plants get what there is. Interfered with lumbering. The snow has the husbandman who started his crop under

value, also bran and middlings, which, while of much value, generally rule so high

We need either to raise more fodder or keep less stock, especially the unprofitable cows. We are glad to note that a better class of dairy cows is being kept, the milk

The annual butter-factory meetings, which factory proprietors are supposed to hold about this time of the year, are now quite a topic of discussion among dairymen, and the dairymen are out in force, the proprietor states what he proposes to do and they vote an acceptance, but the factories are numerous and so situated that nearly every dairyman is within accessible distance to two or more creameries. Therefore as favorable terms as can be made are sually offered to the dairymen.

Last year at this time we were plowing. Now our sleighing has only just broken up, and it will be three or four weeks before we will be likely to plow. Hauling manure, cutting up the wood-pile, making sugar and doing chores, will, for the pres-ent, occupy the farmer's attention.

Potatoes are selling at seventy-five cents per bushel. Hay \$12 to \$15 per ton. Milch cows are changing hands at from \$35 to \$50 per head. Farm help costs \$1 per day, without board.

I. L. Sheldon.

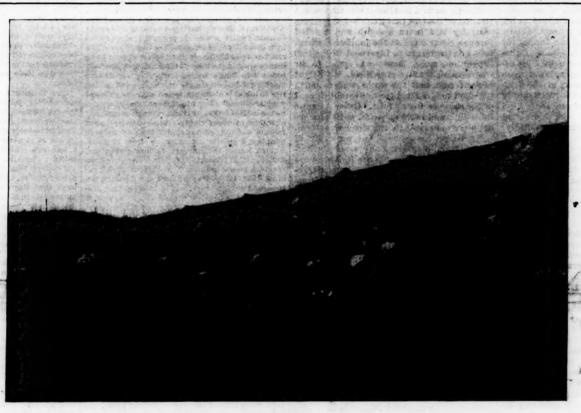
Clinton County, N. Y.

### Farming on Sandy Land.

In southern New England along the Cape Cod district and thence to the westward are large areas of rather light soil, which is in the average season something of a problem to owners. For land of this kind, rolling and sandy, with sandy subsoil, T. B. Terry gives some rather sensible advice in the Practical Farmer. A clover sod turned under enables him to grow forty to fifty bushels of corn per acre and fifteen to twenty of wheat. The land is very easy to work. It is as fine and mellow when first plowed as after being harrowed three times. The sod is not full of roots and tough.

The question is, "How shall this land be treated? Will it pay to do a large amount of harrowing and rolling and stirring of this sand when preparing it for a crop?" No, I do not believe it will. There are no lumps to pulverize and not much plant food to make available by tillage. I should work part of the turned furrows, and to mix it up or stir it around some, and also to pack it fairly well. In turning over sod there are apt to be open spaces at the bottom of the furrows, even when the top is as mellow as harrowing could make it. A large amount of tillage on such sandy land will not give as good results as on a clay/loam soil that is well drained, by considerable. Now, I presume this sandy land will plow easily any time, no matter how dry it may be. And as it has a sandy, leachy subsoil, I should want to keep son thing growing on it just as nearly all the time as is practicable. So I would advise letting the clover grow in the spring until corn-planting time. Then plow and prepare and plant at once, so as to get the corn growing as soon as possible after the growth of clover has been stopped. I believe this to be a businesslike way of treating such land. Then, further, I would not let the corn stubble lie bare through the fall, winter and early spring. The corn will not use up all the fertility from the clover. There will be some left to leach down when it rains hard. Where wheat is sown in the corn that will do all right. But this friend lives pretty well north for that practice. I would sow rye in the corn to grow in the fall and spring, if wheat is not put in. This sandy land is an ideal place for using a weeder, and the cost of going over a field several times is not great. I should aim to scratch this cornfield over as soon as dry enough after every rain, and once in four or five days, anyway, from planting time until the corn is too large to use the weeder on. Just how large this will be depends on the season. If it is dry and the corn is tough, the weeder can be used longer than when it is wet weather and the corn is growing fast and is tender. This frequent use of weeder will help to keep weeds down and will check evaporation of water and let the air get into the soil more freely. These are all important matters. When manure is a live crop, clover, grass, rye, that is to be turned under, and not more than six or eight tons per acre at once.

I give my cows grain in the morning, the first thing after cleaning the tie-up, which they eat while I am milking. After milking, I give them a feed of corn fodder it I have it; if not, hay and straw, about two parts hay and one of straw, well shaken together. After I have eaten my breakfast water and clean the tie-up again. At noon I give them a feed of mixed hay and straw and clean the tie-up once more. About four o'clock in the afternoon I commence to water again. I water my cows in the open air, twice a day unless very stormy, which gives them exercise, which find themselves short. Buying hay at \$12 I think is beneficial to them. I clean the tie-up again just before milking, and give them a feed of grain, which they eat while



SETTING FOREST TREES.

Planting Rocky Ground Near the Line of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Under Direction of the New York Forest and Game Commission

spring as possible, as soon as the ground is dry enough to allow of the work being

The early rains will then be of the great est benefit, and the fertilizer will soon become available, producing an early and vigorous growth. On some fields these fertilizers produce most excellent results, paying their cost several times over, according to

the experience of the writer. THE FRUIT TREES.

Farmers in general, wherever soil and ocation will permit, should grow some fruit. As to whether it shall be made a specialty will depend on conditions too numerous to mention here, but there should at least, wherever possible, be sufficient fruit grown on the farm for domestic uses and in as great variety as circumstances will admit. Fruits are among the most palatable and healthful products that can be raised, and no farmer should long be without a supply. It will not require a very large plot of land for this purpose, and the labor will not be very great.

Farmers generally raise apples, at least, and they should aim to have the best varieties of those that can be grown in the different localities. There should not be too many kinds, but the best that are adapted to any place. The orchard should have sufficient attention and at the proper time. will, in our experience, not usually catch up with the one cut back but slightly. There will be some work necessary to be done this spring.

If the trees are kept well pruned there will not be very much of this work to be around the roots. Trees in such locations done at one time, but the idea should be to will grow but slowly at the best, and rekeep the trees open at the top, so there can be plenty of air and sunshine, for these have much to do in pertecting the size and quality of the fruit.

Branches should not interlace or crowd each other, and all decaying limbs and vated without a crop the first part of the sprouts, whether at the roots of the trees or season and plant rye and vetch or clover in the tops, should be promptly removed at late in the season as a cover and fertilizing any time, or, better still, not allowed to crop. To start slow-growing young trees a

fertilizers of some kind applied. Manure in limited amount and mineral fertilizers, particularly those containing potash, will be found valuable. Wood ashes make a good fertilizer. If there are any trees in the orchard of no value, cut them down and fill their places with good varieties.

EARLY PLANTING. It is the early vegetable that catches the dollars, especially such crops as radish, rhu-barb, spinach, asparagus, peas, string beans, sweet corn and tomatoes. Those who cater risk in planting early. The garden in-

they should be applied as early in the For the same reason, well-rotted manure is been so deep in the woods that for a large ration of soil and seeding has a favorable ready for the plants to use promptly. Ni- or teams to get around, and, in consequence, trate of soda is a great help for early crop. A little of it sprinkled along the pea furrows and over the beds of radish, asparagus and lettuce will push them along, even

if the soil is rather cold. BUSY DAYS IN THE ORCHARD.

The period just before the planting sea son begins is a good time to work in the orchard. The young trees may be gone through quickly with saw and pruning shears. Little and often is the rule, par ticularly for young trees. Keep the shape good and remove crowded and criss-cross rowth, cutting clean and close, and putting the brush where it will be out of the way. Trees should be ordered for planting.

Farms with old orchards would be improved in value if there were a new orchard coming on. Don't set poor trees. Better depend upon well-tested kinds for a business orchard. The writer has little use for the systems of wholesale cutting back often advised when setting trees. When the season is at all favorable the trees will live and thrive with no more cutting than is nec sary in taking up the tree and getting the

top into right shape. The tree which has been cut all to piece When setting trees in rough bush land full of roots, it will pay to carry on some good loose soil from the nearest field to fill in

quire patient waiting.

The orchards on tillage land should be plowed and harrowed early and a hoed crop grown if practicable. If the trees are quite large a good plan is to keep the field cultilarge handful of nitrate of soda is one of The trees cannot be expected to do their best without being fed, so there should be usually good health.

THE POULTRY YARD.

Eggs intended for early sitting should be gathered at least twice a day and kept popular varieties of moderate cost and where there will be no danger of chilling. Hens that want to sit early in the spring are apt to be rather unreliable and should be allowed to become thoroughly started over a nest of china eggs before being in-trusted with a valuable sitting. When a en really means business, her skin feels to the markets can afford to run some little few feathers from the breast. Early sittings was paid for a small plant of Odontoglos should not be more than the hen can very tended simply for the home supply will easily cover, eleven or twelve being better to expect that the grass has been kept from killing out, and where it is remaining quite late, as in the northern parts of New Eng.

The whiter there should be reason to the deal given been given for the nome supply with less than a larger number for heas of average other choice forms of the same orchid.

When Baron Schroeder in the early eighties quantities of hay used to be sold for shiphate of the hary-press barns, where such large quantities of hay used to be sold for shiphate of the hary-press barns, where such large quantities of hay used to be sold for shiphate of the name or the hard of the hary-press barns, where such large quantities of hay used to be sold for shiphate of the hary-press barns, where such large quantities of hay used to be sold for shiphate of the hary-press barns, where such large quantities of hay used to be sold for shiphate of the hary-press barns, where such large of t

disappearing. Geese are flying to the North.

Bluebirds are singing and spring weather is here and seems quite a relief after so long will be some of those renowned South Shore capons, the supply will be limited.

Stock has wintered well; the hay crop was so good that there is no scarcity. Although the winter has been so severe, apoles and vegetables have kept well and very few have been frozen. The farmers-many of them-of this section have attended the nstitutes which have been held, and listened to some of the most talented speakers of this and neighboring States. Norwell, Mass. H. A. T.

High Prices for Orchids.

At the regular meeting of the Massachu setts Horticultural Society, Feb. 20, William N. Craig of North Easton was the speaker and gave a " Talk on Orchid Culture," in which he brought out many valuable hints for the successful cultivation of these plants and threw much light upon a subject not generally well understood. He spoke in part as follows:

The general impression is that orchids are very costly, and only to be secured by the wealthy. While it is true that their primary cost is higher than most other plants, they usually give their initial cost in flowers the first season, and especially is this true of the most showy and popular of flowering-sized plants of most of our popular orehids can be had for from \$2 to \$5 apiece. while white Cattleyas, yellow Cypripediums, some of the choicer hybrids, and other unique forms, may bring from \$100 to \$500 each. The number of specimens changing hands at these prices is, however, very few in America; we believe that when the late figure ever paid here. As high as \$500, or even more, has been paid on many occa-sions, but the present tendency is to grow allow European fanciers to hold the very valuable species.

In Europe, especially in Great Britain, but also in Belgium, France and Germany, there are an extraordinary number of vate and commercial collections, and all choice novelties readily command remarkhot and feverish, and she usually sheds a able prices. One thousand guineas recently sum crispum Pittianum in England, and prices almost as high have been given for

preferred for early gardens because it is portion of the time it was difficult for men promise of a satisfactory yield, while the average farmer will be the loser, not only of farmers are late in getting their yearly a crop at next harvest time, but will be out supply to the dooryard. The snow is fast the use of his land for an entire season and the whole cost of seeding the crop.

It is not a difficult matter to figure out now what kind of wheat farming pays. So a period of cold. This has been a very bad far as our observation extends, the condi-winter to raise chicks, and although there tions that were most instrumental in securfar as our observation extends, the ing good prospect for wheat at this time were as follows: First, a good clover sod to be plowed under; second, a most thorough cultivation and preparation of the soil before seeding; third, a good seed and fairly early seeding; fourth, a liberal use of commercial manures. Another factor that has shown favorable results was the light application of a manure mulch, which not only gave protection to the plant, but available fertility as well.

The total wheat product of Indiana for the past year amounted to something over \$30,000,000, so it seems that the farmers here are still competing with those of the great Western wheat country, but to do this successfully the crop must have the best conditions that can possibly be provided to in-sure the largest yield. And it is not now a difficult matter to point out what these conditions are in the main.

We still have entirely too many "average" wheat growers all over this country that are cultivating this crop at a loss, if time and labor is counted for anything, and it does seem that they could look around and find something else toward which their energies might be directed with more bene ficial results.

But in this the same conditions exist, nly the very best work counts, and it's labor lost to try to grow a crop of any kind on the farm if anything is to be done in a half sort of way. The farmer who reaps a paying wheat crop the coming harvest will put on this sandy land for corn let it be on know just how it was secured, and may possibly find some particular points to improve on another season. The fellow that oses a crop may attribute his failure to me unkind act of Providence instead of his own shortcomings, and may still continue on in the business without a proper realization of the fact that only good farm-W. W. STEVENS. Salem, Ind.

Farming in Northern New York. After 105 days continuous sleighing we have again bare fields. The steady cold itated feeding out more hay than usual, and as a consequence many farmers

to \$15 per ton is quite expensive.

The increased amount of stock, especially dairy cows, has for some years past used up nearly all the hay grown hereabout, and

### Dairy.

The Milk Problem.

The semi-annual milk problem is on again for solution, or soon will be, and the New England Milk Producers Association officials and the Boston contractors will again be engaged in their periodical wrestling atch. In former meetings the principal object of each party seems to have been to 'do" the other fellow.

Now I assume that the producers and contractors are both human; and outside of this milk question would consider each other a pretty fair set of fellows. Both are in the milk business, but represent different branches of it. Each is dependent upon the other for the successful carrying on of the business. Now let them come together as business men and discuss matters in a practical, businesslike manner.

If grain and other commodities necessary to the production of milk have advanced in price, as every producer knows they have in the past six months, the contractor should not ignore this fact, and endeavor to keep the price of milk down to where it was when these commodities were cheaper.

It is a business principle that the cost of production has very much to do in fixing a fair selling price upon the article produced and this principle should apply to milk as well as other productions.

If the railroads are charging less than formerly for carrying milk, the contractors must not think it was done for the purpose of putting the difference in rates wholly in eir pockets; let them give the producer and consumer their share of the benefit.

The producers should also bear in mind law of supply and demand applies to milk as well as to any other product of to vote of the local producers. he farm, and should not ignore this fact by demanding that contractors take, at a fixed price, all the milk the producers see fit to make and send them. This is simply un reasonable.

The contractors know, and have known for years, that the producers hate anything even distantly related to a "surplus clause" in their contracts. Why, then, do they insist, year after year, in endeavoring to smuggle it into their contracts in some form

The producers know, or ought to know by this time, that to demand a certain price, and threaten a milk strike unless the de mand is complied with, amounts to but very little. The milk producers, as a whole, do not favor a strike; and the contractors know this as well as any one. Strikes are not a satisfactory way of settling business differences, for many innocent parties have to suffer as well as the principals in the case, and it is not always pleasant to bite off the nose to spite the face. Contractors must remember that it costs money to produce milk; and producers must remember that it costs money to sell milk.

Now let these parties come together as men interested in a common business, and not as antagonists, and consider matters in a kind of "live-and-let-live" spirit. Let them discuss matters pertaining to both these branches of the milk business, fairly, candidly and honestly, and then fix a price and a basis of production fair to both parties. There is nothing unreasonable in the producer demanding a fair price for his products. There is nothing unreasonable in the contractors demanding a basis of milk on a five-can basis. This allows me to send as low as three, or as high as seven cans per day. To my mind, such a contract, freed from any semblance of a surplus clause, and having a fixed price fair to both parties, is an ideal one. The producer would then know exactly what he was to receive for his milk during the next six months, uo to a certain amount fixed by the basis of his contract If he wishes to increase his production, he as at liberty to dispose of such increase as he sees fit, either by having the pasis of his contract changed with the consent of both parties, or by finding some other outlet for it. out of the door to see what the matter was. The contractors would also know as to the But I stood very still, and presently he amount of milk they were likely to receive from the various producers. Why cannot a contract of this kind be made? Let producers and contractors remember they are men, and not children, accusing each other of not playing fair. Let them put themselves in each others' places, and each look the matter over from the standpoint of the other. Mix a little of the Golden Rule with the proceedings. I mean the original oldfashioned Golden Rule - not the modern business version, "Do the other fellow or he will do you." Surely men of ordinary intelligence, interested in different branches of the same business, ought to be able to get together" on a fair basis.

Producers all over New England are tired of these semi-annual wrangles. I do not attempt to fix the blame upon either party. I do not know just where the fault lies. If it is the contractors that are wholly to blame, then let them forsake their sins. If it is the producers, let them forsake their evil ways. If both parties are at fault, let them come together and say, "We have tried to beat each other in the past; hereafter we will deal squarely with each other, then go to work and do it. Fix upon a fair price, a fair basis of production, and bury the surplus clause and all its relatives so deep that it can never be resurrected. Do this, gentlemen, and producers all over the

country will rise up and call you blessed. As to the advisability of the producers incorporating themselves under the name of the New England Milk Producers Association and handling their milk product themselves, is an open question. In entering upon a new business, there are always more or less mistakes to be remedied, and much to be learned by experience; and experience is sometimes a pretty expensive teacher. It is a matter that needs analyzing pretty thoroughly before its adoption From my own point of view, I do not believe the plan, if carried out, would be a perfectly satisfactory solution of the milk problem. Columbia, Ct. J. P. L.

The Milk Controversy

The question of price and basis of shipment of milk to Boston had not been fully settled at time of going to press, although a definite arrange-ment was expected soon. At this writing it eems likely that the price will be 37} cents, the Deerfoot Farm people and other dealers inde pendent of the combination having shown a dis osition to accept that figure. The basis of rat-ng tor shipment has been as usual a leading cause of disagreement. Unable to reach an ent, secretary W. A. Hunter sent out the owing vigorous letter this week:

following vigorous letter this week:

Boston, Mass., March 28, 1904.

To the Milk Producers Supplying Milk to the Boston Market:

Gentlemen—The contractors refuse to give any satisfactory conditions; they offer to take eighty per cent. of last summer's production at one-half cent per can less than last year or seventy per cent. of last summer's production at last summer's production at last summer's price. The rest to be paid for at butter value if not used as whole milk. The directors will never be a party to a trade on these conditions, as there is no justifiable reason for any such concession on the part of the producers. We have tried to get the contractors to give their ultimatum sooner so we could act in the matter. We feel they have been insincere and have not re-

ciprocated our efforts to act fairly and for the best interests of all parties concerned. We offered to settle on a ninety-percent basis at last aummer's price, which was refused. We also offered to arbitrate, we submitting last summer's price, basis and conditions against their taxing seventy per cent. of last summer's production at last summer's price. They to choose a man, we a man, and a third to be appointed by the Governor. They refused to do it. We feel we have aiready gone beyond, our limit. As the constitution requires a vote by cans, we are obliged to refer back to the local sections. Will you take right hold of this matter, sign no contracts until you have the result of the final vote of all sections. Answer nothing but yes or no. Will you hold your milk and try to dispose of it in some other way rather than submit to any such condition? Return your answers at once by a letter, telephone or telegraph, to W. A. Hunter, American House, Boston.

The situation looked as if producers would

phone of telegraph, to W. A. Hunter, American House, Boston.

The situation looked as if producers would have to shut off the milk. Wednesday, however, the contractors gave a quiet hint that they were willing to take eighty per cent. of last summer's shipments at a straight 37½ cents price. That is to say, the shipper who sent ten cans last summer could ship eight cans this summer at the straight price, but any excess of that proportion would be paid for only at "butter price."

The officers of the union, supported by a very firm attitude on the part of the local unions thus far heard from, were unwilling to concede anything from a ninety-per-cent. basis, but at last accounts there was some prospect that a compromise might be arranged on an eighty-five per-cent. basis. The negotiations so far have been free from

basis. The negotiations so far have been free from the sensational features and newspaper excite-ment which has sometimes attended them. The contractors say that not much over eighty per cent. of the milk was sold last summer. The producers declare that milk will cost more to produce this summer, as the unusually good pasturage conditions of last year are not likely to be repeated while the outlook is for high-priced grain and millfeed. They say that if the basis of shipmentis reduced, the only result will be to cause a shortage, as farmers will not feed highpriced grain to make milk at surplus prices However, if the contractors agree to an eighty

### Agricultural.

Forest Animals in Winter.

I had not gone far into the woods, when, in passing a low-growing wild apple tree, I noticed that the surface of the snow beneath it had been disturbed in an irregular manper. It was furrowed, and here and there there were holes, leading into little runways, which extended downward as far as I could see. The holes were much too large to have been made by a meadow-mouse, and quite too small for a muskrat, and I doubt if I should have discovered what animal had made them if the impudent head of a red squirrel had not appeared suddenly at one of the holes. He had a look of astonishment on his face, and a small apple in his mouth. He dropped the latter on the snow in front of him, but retained the former for about five seconds, or until, with a frightened squeal, he darted to the invisible regions below. The little apple, lying upon the snow, told a pathetic story of the little fellow's hunger, and of his efforts to satisfy it, and I wondered if he had any sense keen enough to tell him where each individual apple lay, or whether he tunneled blindly, with the hope of finding one occasionally.

Further on, I came to a stretch of halfopen country, covered with barberry and other bushes. And here I found the paths which the rabbits had made the night before, and all along these paths the twigs of the bushes under which they ran had been | text. (New York: D. Appleton & Co. cut off clean, as though with a penknife, by the sharp front teeth of the rabbits. And production. I am a small producer sending thus the snow, which had done the animals an injury in one way, by covering up their food upon the ground, served them well in another way, by lifting them to a height at which they would crop the tender twigs nearer the tops of the bushes.

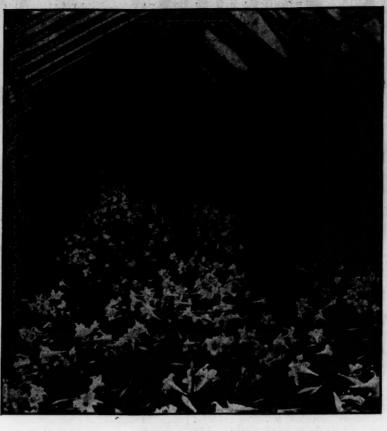
The grouse, too, had made use of the deep snow as a platform, from which to pick the barberries. In spite of their natural snowshoes, the birds had sunk quite deep in many places, and their trail was little more than a gutter. And as I passed one of the bushes I saw an old bird's nest which had been roofed by a white-footed mouse, and, as I touched a twig, the tenant put his head went in again, perhaps to curl up and go to sleep until the fall of night should make it comparatively safe for him to go out in search of food, and to leave his lace-like

trail on the surface of the moonlit snow. But the most delightful incident of my walk occurred when I was nearing home. A flock of hungry chickadees flew into a maple ree above me, perhaps knowing that I had something to do with the many square meals they have enjoyed this winter. One of them hopped to a branch close above my head and I felt in my pocket for some broken nuts. Taking off my glove, I extended the hand containing the offering, and I had his earnest attention in a moment. Down he came close to me, crying "Dee-dee dee,' and peering into my face with his beady black eyes, as much as to say: "Is it all right? Come now, is it?" But, without wait ing for a reply, he flew upon my finger, calmly picked up a piece of nut, and flew back into the maple tree. With my finger delight fully tingling from that delicate grasp, I went home feeling as though I had shaken hands with a fairy.—Ernest Harold Baynes

# Literature.

It would seem as though the story of the laying of the first cable which connected the old world and the new would hardly prove of sufficient importance at this late date to warrant the publication of the same in a book, but, nevertheless, Charles Bright tells of his father's great achievement in detail in the book before us. He says that the jubilee of submarine telegraphy, having lately been achieved, and that connecte with the Atlantic cable being somewhat close at hand, the present seems to be a suitable moment for the appearance of this little volume. By a somewhat curious coincidence, he says, the engineer of the first Atlantic cable accomplished his achiev at practically the same age (twenty-six) that of Lake Albert Nyanza, and he is today Mr. Marconi first transmitted signals across regarded as one of the great explorers the Atlantic by wireless telegraphy.

The book takes up the beginnings of the electric telegraphy, giving a brief history first of the early submarine cables Then follows the story of the formation of the Atlantic Telegraph Company and the activity of the projectors of the trans-Atlantic cable, John Watkins Brett, Charles Tiltson Bright and Cyrus West Field, Mr. Bright being chief enginee as well. The following chapter is devoted to the "first start" and its discouraging failure. Eventually the additional capital was secured and another attempt was made to span the ocean. A storm seriously interfered with successful operations for a while, but even a second disaster did not entirely dishearten the more ardent projectors and eventually a landing was made at Newfoundland. When in August, 1858. the first message was sent over the wire which linked the old world with the new, there was almost universal rejoicing in England and America. Chief engineer Bright was banqueted and knighted.



PASTED LILIES One of the houses of E. Pierce & Sons in Waltham. They raise about 200,000 blooms yearly for the wholesale flower markets of New York and Boston.

Then after the first messages had been sent and received, their came a gradual failing of electrical power which resulted in a total collapse of the use fulness of the historic sea-line. Then followed another period of gloom, but commercial success was not far off, and after the recovery and completion of what is called the 1865 cable, trans-Atlantic com munication was restored. The main feature and accomplishment in connection with the second and third Atlantic cables of 1865 and 1866 was, says the author, the recovery of the former in deeper water than had ever been before effected, and in the open ocean just as in the first 1858 line it was the demon tration of the fact that a cable could be suc essfully laid in such depth and worked through electricity. At the jubilation which followed the return to Liverpool of the 1866 expedition, great honor was paid to Sir Charles Bright and Cyrus Field. Mr. Bright himself said that the world was as much ndebted to Mr. Field for the establishment of the cable as to any man. Other Atlantic lines followed in later years, until now we are more interested in the wireless system. Mr. Bright has set before us an array of facts without displaying any marked literary skill. His statements are for the most part fortified by extracts from journals, reports, etc. There is an abundance of illustrations,-small half-tones and cuts in the

Price, \$1.00 net.) The story of the exploration of the Nile and its basin is a story of the achievements due to the curiosity of humanity, or, to be more specific, of a few adventurous individnals which represent the Caucasian race From the day when the first men from India stered Egypt and traveled up the valley of the Nile (at the end of the Pleistocene period or beginning of the Quarternary Epoch) down to the more recent visits of William Garstin, the sources of the Nile have been a fascinating geographical problem. The story of the manifold attempts of ex plorers to penetrate the darkest portions of the Dark Continent is told by Sir Harry Johnston, president of the African Society. adequately, in this book, which is one of a series edited by Dr. Scott Keltie, known as 'The Story of Exploration."

It was in the search for the Nile sources that the territories now forming the Uganda Protectorate were laid bare to the gaze of the civilized world, and, as the author has already written a work on the Uganda Protectorate, he is unusually well equipped for the writing of this book on the Nile Quest. He tells us of the interest which the Greeks took in Nile research, how Portugal and France endeavored to add to the world's store of knowledge in this particular, and then of the later and more important explorations of English, German and American searchers. James Bruce was the first of the group of notable British explorers. who, between them, in a century and a half have laid bare to the world nearly every otable feature in the geography of the Nile His journeys in Abyssinia and along the course of the Nile occupied nearly three years, from the middle of 1770 to the beginning of 1773. Yet when he published his travels in 1790 the volumes were received with universal credulity in Great Britain. He was really a great traveler whose works worth reading today; he was also a far-sighted Imperialist, for in 1775 he conceived the need of the English rulers of India controlling the Egyptian route. Burton and Speke added materially to the world's knowledge of this region in Africa, although the Burton-Speke expedition into Somaliland got no great distance inland and ended in disaster, owing to the suspicions of Somali. Speke's great book, "Discovery of the Source of the Nile," is said by Mr. Johnston, in light of more recent explorations, to be singularly truthful. Speke broke the back of the Nile mystery just as Stanley did that of the Congo. It only remained henceforth to fill up the minor details of the map. Samuel Baker contributed largely to our knowledge of the Nile. The subsequent explorations of Alexander Tinne, Schweinfurth, Stan-ley, Gordon, Joseph Thomson Macdonald and Donaldson Smith complete the story. There is no single book which contains so much interesting information concerning all of the Nile explorations, although many, such as Stanley's, for example, are fascinating accounts of individual experience The book closes with a list of modern Nile explorers; a bibliography, and a copious index. There are many illustrations of real value. (New York: Frederick A. Stokes

# Dopular Science.

-The vibrochord, or music-feeling machi ctrician, consists of an induction coil arranged to trans form the vibrations of a piano or other instrument into electric pulsations, and transmit them thirdeen New Englands. It is as large as Britain, through the human body. Wires lead from the musical instrument to the coil, while wires from gal, Italy, Switzerland and Germany put to

the coll are held in the hands, the feet resting on a metallic plate. The waves of harmony thrill the entire body, the difference in tunes is very perceptible even when thick walls cut off all sound, and favorite airs produce more agre able sensations than those whose sound is not pleasng to the ear. Music-feeling, claimed to have great healing value, is now prescribed for inomnia, rheumatism, nervous prostration and many other aliments.

—The new world to which the radio-active

substances have introduced us, is yet one of mystery and doubt. In a recent English lecture, Mr. F. Soddy pointed out that more than ninetynine per cent. of the energy given off by radium is represented by the Alpha rays, but that the three kinds of radiation all excite fluorescence in ertain substances, affect the photographic jund ionize or electrify air and other gases. Alpha rays, though having a velocity of twenty thousand miles a second, are easily stopped, as by a sheet of paper or an inch or two of air. The radio-active substances themselves appear to be isintegrating, the heavy atoms being explosively reduced to lighter ones, temporary substances marking different stages of change, and giving rise to instable elements, which have been named metabolons." The life of these temporary ele character in about eighty-seven seconds; that of radium excising radio-activity lasts forty-three minutes; a similar examination from thorium, sixteen hours; the ordinary radium emanation, five days eight hours; the thorium X-rays, five days nineteen hours; uranium X, about four weeks; radium itself, 1300 years; uranium and thorium, ten thousand million years. It is inferred that ura-nium, with the heaviest atomic weigh; known, is slowly breaking up, producing radium, actini and polonium as transition forms. The atoms rms. The atoms of ordinary chemistry seem to have reached a stable condition and are those of longest life, but it is assumed that even these are but temporary halting places in the evolution of matter from heavier to lighter forms. Whether this decay of matter is being offset by repair, that is, whether condensation of atoms is still in progress as in the beginning of the universe,—is a question still

d the power of science to answer. The demand for industrial power is leading -The der oremote and unexpected places and to unex-pected methods. The scheme of the French engineers to obtain some fifty-thousand horse ngineers to obtain some fifty-thousand norse law in the square. These rods are twisted, ropenore than 1500 feet lower than that of the Medi terranean and Red seas, and on the probability that the enormous evaporation—six million tons a day—would prevent any appreciable rise in level then welded into ribbons of widths from one-half from water turned into the depressed basin. Ot three projected routes for a canal to supply the water, it is believed the cheapest would be one starting at Akaba, in the Red Sea, and passing through the desert of Wady-el-Jebel.

-- It appears to be probable that hypnotism can stop a person's heart and thus cause death.

A. Jounet, a French investigator of the subject, reports that he has increased and diminished the number of a man's pulse beats at will, and as far as he could go in either direction with safety. It refore, that the circulation is asly affected, even if it is not quite certain that

the heart can be stopped.

—Kleptomania has been placed by a French
physician in the list of diseases, under the name of "magasmitis." He records that eighty per cent. of the patients are women, and that nine outo ten are well-to-do or wealthy. Recovered goods are often unused, almost always uninjured -Sir Hiram Maxim and others are said to

have found that non-magnetic metals may be separated by rapidly drawing a series of electronagnets past the metallic dust. Copper, for example, is attracted by the electric current set up. -The magnet has been shown by C. Gutton, a French physicist, to cause a brightening of produced by N-rays. It seems to be capable of giving this effect only where the lines of mag-netic force are not parallel, but no explanation is given.

--Electricity plays many parts on the Baltic the new White Star liner. An electric collision preventer registers even the beats of the screws of an unseen steamer, another electric device shows the proper burning of the ship's lights an electric log gives the speed, an electric lead indicates the depth of the water, and one electric apparatus registers all signals including steam sirens. Food needs are served by electric refrigeration as well as electric cooking.

—From recent photographs, the craters and crateriets of the moon are estimated to number more than two hundred thousand, but less than a million. White patches in some craters and the due to snow, and the less conspicuous lunar canals, which gradually appear, increase and fade away in the lunar day, are attributed by the same authority to vegetation. A thin atmosphere of carbonic acid and water vapor may feed the plants.

## Hotes and Queries. LOUISIANA PURCHASE .- " Eleanor ": Two

ndred years ago a large portion of what is nunared years ago a large portion of what i now our country, between the Mississippi whe the Rocky Mountains, belonged to France. The great country was named Louisiana in honor of King Louis the Grand. After her defeats in the Seven Years War France gave Louisiana to Seven Years War France gave Louisiana to Spain. But in 1800 Spain gave it back to France. In 1803 Napoleon wished to go to war with England, but he had no money to begin war, for France was bankrupt. Hence he sold Louisians to the Americans, because he hated England. The United States paid \$15,000,000 for the Louisiana Purchase, of which sum Napoleon received only \$11,220,000, the remaining \$3,780,000 going to pay certain claims that American citizens had against France. The Province of Louisiana contained 550,000,000 acres, for which Napoleon received two cents an acre. It was the cheapest and best bargain that the United States ever made. The Louisiana Purchase is as large as made. The Louislana Purchase is as large a

gether. From the mouth of the Mississippi north to the Canadian border, all on the Louisians Purchase, measures 2540 miles. The census of 1900 gives this section a population of fifteen

milhon.

IVORY NUTS.—" K": The ivory plant is one of the marvels of the age and is rewarding its growers with vast fortunes. The nuts are brought to the United States by shiploeds and are shipped scross the continent to the big button factories, from which they issue forth in every conceivable design, color, grade and classification of button. The ivory plant has recently been discovered in California, but the nut it produces in its wild state is of inferior quality and will not produce good buttons. It is believed, though, with the proper cultivation the fruit would be as valuable as the Central American. If so, the growing of buttons in America would become an industry of importance. The best ivory nut for commercial purposes is found on the banks of the River Magdalena, in the United States of Colombia, where by some it is called the Taqua palm. The fruit forms a globular head about twice the size of a man's head and weighs from twenty to twenty-eight pounds. IVORY NUTS .- "K": The ivory plant is one weighs from twenty to twenty-eight pounds. The head is a kind of cluster of bulbs, and in all contains from fifty to sixty seeds. The seeds are allowed todry, and are harvested several times a year by the natives. The United States cona year by the matives. The United States cou-sumes more than one-half of the world's product of ivory nuts, and nine-tenths of the vegetable ivory is manufactured into buttons. SALARIES OF RULERS.—"Jason": The bill

introduced in the denate by senator Jacob H. Gallinger, Republican, of New Hampshire, would increase the salaries of the executive officers of the Government, and also of senators and members of the House of Representatives, as follows: Salary of the President, \$75,000; Vice-Presiden \$15,000; Speaker of the House of Representatives, \$12,000; members of the Cabinet, \$15,000 eac senators and members of the House, \$8000 each The bill also provides that the new salaries shall take effect March 4, 1905. The salaries at present are: President, \$50,000; Vice-President \$8000 Speaker of the House of Representatives, \$8000; members of the Cabinet, \$8000 each, and senators and members of the House, \$5000 each. The civil lists of European sovereigns show what they receive each year from their governments for expenses-and all have private fortunes besides—as follows: Emperor of Austria-Hungary, \$3,875,000; King of Bavaria, \$1,412,000; King of Belgium, \$666,000; King of Denmark, \$227,775, and Crown Prince, \$33,330; King of Greece, \$260,000; King of Italy, \$2,858,600, of which \$180,000 is for his family; Queen of the Netherland , \$250,000, also a large revenue from her domains; King of Norway and Sweden. \$575; 525; King of Portugal. \$634,440; King of Prussia \$3,862,770; King of Roumania, \$237,000; Czar of Russia, \$12,000,000; King of Saxony, \$735,600; King of Servia, \$240,000; King of Spain, \$2,000,000; King of Wurtemberg. \$449,050; King and Queen of Great Britain, \$2,350,000, and \$470,000 to members

of the royal family.

JAPAN'S NAVY.—" V.": Japan has a nevy of 123 vessels, many of them first-class fighting craft. Up to 1865 she never owned a warship, and apparently did not know what a navy was. She took her first lesson by getting some of her boys trained at Annapolis, and the principal rently did not know what a navy was nders in the operations that have thus fa een conducted on water have been either thes graduates of the United States naval academy o

GUN BARRELS,-" Hunter": Many are bored through the solid rods that are received by the factory somewhat over the right length and di-ameter; bored by powerful machines that carry their keen tools through the thirty to forty odd inches of steel as one might an auger through a two-inch plank; bored, perhaps, by what is ealled a chucking machine, driving from four to six enters through in succession to obtain the proper calibre, with a final bore for absolute true noss, that stops about three inches from the muzzle, when a special tool shaves the remain-der so as to diminish the size of the bore at the muzzle by about thirty-three one thousandths of an inch, and that is called the choke. These are the barrels, according to Outing, that have no fancy figure on their surfaces nor in the cata-logues; and, if your barrels are beautifully marked with a curling, interlacing tracery, they were made by a very different process, and those delicate lines are the evidence of foreign manufacture and the acme of metal work-ing for lightness and strength, and not the chemical action of some mysterious acid upon ordinary gan steel, as many suppose. Nar-row sheets of iron and steel piled in alter-nate layers are welded into a solid bar, which less tube. The entire process, particularly at this stage, requires great skill, for the correct contour of the barrel, as well as the evenness of the figure, depends upon the hammering. It is by the different alternations of iron and steel in the piling and the subsequent twisting that the different figures in the barrels are pro white marks of which are the iron, the dark steel. GEOGRAPHICAL CLOCKS .- "R. M.": Thes

ceks, which indicate the time in every part of the world, are by no means new, but the one in vented by Charles D. Davis of Chicago is said t ossess many novel features. The dial is totally nike that of the ordinary time recorder, in that it contains 360 marks where the minute marks are usually placed, these marks representing the so degrees on the earth's surface. On the oute circle of the dial, where the twelve-h resentations are usually placed, are twenty-four figures representing the full day. The minutes are denoted by marks on the outer circle, but two dots are required for five minutes, because there are twice as characters on the face as on the ordinary clock. The dial is divided in the centre from the six mark to the opposite six mark. The twelve ours of the day are distinguished by light space and the remaining twelve hours by dark spaces.

The hour hand is stationary at the point which is made the central time, while the minute hand revolves as on the ordinary clock. To determine the time it is only necessary to locate the city or ountry on the red dial and read the time lation to it as on an ordinary clock.

THE LINE STORM .- " Inquirer ": Among th popular fallacies relating to the weather that persist in spite of the efforts of meteorologists, is the occurrence of a "line," or "equinoctial," storm, on or about Sept. 21. Notwithstanding various statistical and other studies, this storm or gale is still anticipated, and while some storms have occurred at this season occasionally, yet there have not been enough recorded tify their name or the custon bright lines radiating in some cases hundreds of their occurrence. A writer in a recent Harmiles are thought by Professor Pickering to be per's Weekly tells of a further co the literature on the subject which has recently been made in a tabulation of the daily rainfall

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at Boston between Sept. 14 and 28, for the thirty-two years from 1872 to 1904. On Sept. 21, during this period, measurable quantities of rain fell but six times, while for the week of which Sept. 21 was the middle day, there were only twelve years when the total weekly precipitation ex-ceeded one inch.

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Any calculation as to the return to be expected by those who keep ducks, depends entirely upon the possession of a suitable locality. They are most likely to be kept with profit when access is allowed them to an adjoining marsh, where they are able, in a great measure, to provide for themselves: for if wholly dependent on the breeder for their living, they have such ravenous appe tites that they would soon, to use an em-phatic phrase, "eat their heads off." No description of poultry, in fact, will devour so much, or feed so greedily. The excursions allowed them must be limited to a distance, otherwise they will gradulearn to absent themselves altogether, acquire rather wild habits, so that they are required to be put up for feeding or immediate sale, they are often found missing and difficult to find.

icks, too early allowed their liberty on large pieces of water, are exposed to so many enemies, both by land and water, that few reach their maturity; and, even if some are thus fortunate, they are not dis-posed afterward to return to the farmyard and submit quietly to regular habits. They may be kept in health in small enclosures, by a good system of management, though, we fear, with very little if any profit, which is the point to which all our advice must There is no doubt that ducks may be made profitable as egg producers, but the quality of their eggs and the extra labor required to obtain them (for, unless they are got up every night and confined, they will drop their eggs carelessly here and there, where many of them will not be found) will not allow them to compete with the hen in that capacity. Also, a duck lays when eggs are most plentiful, while hens' eggs may be procured at all seasons.

The best mode of rearing ducklings de-pends very much on the situation in which they are hatched. On hatching, there is no necessity of taking away any of the brood, unless some accident should happen; and, having hatched, let the duck retain her young upon the nest her own time. On her moving with her brood, prepare a coop and pen upon the short grass, if the weather is fine, or under shelter, if stormy. Keep a wide and shallow dish of water nearby them, and renew the water quite often.

Their first food should be crumbs of bread, moistened with milk; curds of eggs. boiled hard and chopped fine, are also relished by them, and are good for them. After a few days, Indian meal boiled and mixed with milk, and if -boiled potatoes, mashed, be added, all the better. All kinds of sopped food, buckwheat flour, barley meal and water, mixed thin, worms, etc., suit them. They are extremely fond of angle worms, grubs and bugs of all kinds; for which reason it may be useful to allow them a daily run in the garden. All the different substances mentioned agree with young ducks, who show from their most tender age a voracity which they always retain. It is necessary, to prevent accidents, to take care the ducklings come regularly home every evening, and precaution must be taken before they are allowed to mingle with the old ducks, lest the latter should ill-treat and kill them, though ducks are by no means so quarrelsome and jealous of newcomers as common fowis always

The Pekin duck is the only kind extensively grown at present, and it is probably the most suitable variety where ducks are to be raised in a wholesale way for market. The Rover, Blue Swedish, Aylesbury, Cayuga and Indian Runner breeds have good qualities when only a few ducks are to be kept. The Pekin is a white duck, hardy, docile, quick growing, and a good layer of large white eggs.

# Practical Poultry Points.

In dressing capons they should always be drypicked and feathers left on the neck, wings, legs and rump, and the tail and wing feathers should be left in. Do not dress pounds each. Keep the small ones until they grow a little heavier.

The breed of turkeys raised does not make so much difference as the breed of chickens. Any kind of turkey will bring gle hair') a better mulch for apple trees the market price if it is plump and fat, although the Bronze seems to be the best all-around breed, and the blooded stock will fatten more quickly and at less expense than the common run of fowls.

In raising ducks, never keep anything but white-feathered stock. The Pekin duck is the best and always brings the top of the market. With geese, only the largest breeds should be kept. The Toulouse, African or any other large breed is all right, and it costs no more to raise a large bird than a small one. The market is never overstocked on large, fat geese.

It is hard to get hens to set in winter and it is almost necessary for the farmer to use incubators to raise broilers in time to bring the best prices. The incubator on the farm is being brought to more profitable use every year. There is no doubt that the incubato and brooder method of raising chickens is a wonderful improvement on the hen method It is cheaper and a greater number of fowls can be raised from the same number of eggs. Hens can be made to lay nearly double as many eggs if they are not required

At this price for a Solid Oak Princess Dresser with bevelled French plate mirror FORTY INCHES LONG and EIGHTEEN INCHES WIDE. there is no excuse for your not having one.

Made to sell for \$18.00

The Plimpton-Hervey Co

5 UNION STREET

Opp. Faneuil Hall. Open Saturday Evg's.

to set, and it is a good plan to use incubators instead of taking the hens from their work. The incubator is no longer an experiment. There are several first-class machines on the market, and no mistake can be made in buying any one of half a dozen leading ma-chines which are guaranteed to give satis-

Eggs Up Agein.

Eggs Up Agein.

The demand for eggs has been simply enormous. Large arrivals have been rapidly distributed, leaving but a light reserve supply in many of the large centres. The big demand, partly due to the Easter season, and also the prevalence of speculative buying has lifted the market from one to two cents above last week's prices. Big sales are being made of Western eggs to be delivered this month in shape for cold storage. The going prices in Eastern cities for this grade of eggs are 17 to 18 cents; 17½ cents is a fair average in New York and 18 cents in Boston. This range is expected to last through April, the storage season. Some Boston dealers look doubtfully on the prospect. "Storage eggs are too high," said one, "and somebody will get stuck; but it's a good thing for the farmers." The idea is that so many eggs will be stored and the cost, storage and interest will be so expensive that the cold-storage men will lose money on eggs next winter just as they are losing it on butter this year. They say that in the event of hard times the demand would decrease, as eggs are regarded somewhat as a luxury. Other dealers say that the laying season will be shorter than usual and the current demand will use up the surplus, so that none too many will go into storage. Whatever happens, it looks as though farmers would get a good fair price right through the season. It is stated that forty thousand cases of eggs have been stored in New York and vicinity, and that the amount in storage in Chicago is greater than ever before so early in the season. Duck and goose eggs are in light supply, and more could be sold at good prices.

### porticultural.

Fertilizer and Spray.

For a general fertilizer for garden and greenhouse work I would suggest: Two thousand pounds of fine bone, five hundred pounds of nitrate of soda, four hundred pounds of muriate of potash, three hundred pounds of sulphate of ammonia, which mix thoroughly. Some of our experimental stations say that the horticulturist cannot afford to use bone. In my own experience of twenty-five years I have never found a gardener that you could persuade to do without it. One of your most successful exhibitors of chrysanthenums says, 'I use bone liberally in my compost heap, and when I prepare my beds in the houses I fork in another lot, and again the middle of the season.' His exhibits are all first premium. On my own place we use it liberally inside and out and flowers grown with it show a decided improvement in petal and

LIME, SOAP AND OIL.

I have great faith in lime, used with judgment. A garden that has been heavily iressed for years with stable manure that does not respond can be treated with a dressing of lime in the fall and plowed in, then a light dressing in the spring and harrowed. An orchard that has green crops, if plowed under sometimes will show mould, especially in the wet season; or any land that may be sour will be benefited. Greenhouse beds are benefited by an application once a year, early in the fall, also compost heaps that are full of worms.

A simple remedy, and effectual if used upon the first appearance of lice on house plants or any out-of-door plants, roses, sweet peas, nasturtium, chrysanthemums, beans, melons, cucumbers, etc., is a strong solution of Ivory soap. Two applications should be sufficient. I have had good success in treating San Jose scale with two pounds of whale oil soap to one gallon of water and one pint of kerosene oil, applied to the trunk of the trees and branches with a paint brush as high up as my time and patience will allow, spraying the balance of the tree with the same solution."

Worcester County, Mass.

Mulch for Fruits.

A correspondent recently sent to the Kansas an Maine Agricultural Experiment Station the following questions, which were answered by Prof. W. M. Munson, as below:

"Is the waste from shingle mills ('shinthan sawdust? Is there any objection to pine needles as a mulch for gooseberry bushes?"

Shingle edgings ("shingle hair") are excellent for mulching either apple trees or strawberry plants. As in the case of sawstrawberry plants. As in the case of saw-dust, it is better to use material that is not as well as incorruptible politician. He was quite fresh; or take precautions so as to keep it from packing closely about the base of the tree. Sawdust is the most satisfactory material ever used at the station as a winter protection and summer mulch for strawberries. It conserves the moisture

effectively and is free from weeds. The best mulch for gooseberries, as for other small fruits, is a fine dust cover provided by thorough cultivation. If for any reason this cannot be given, I see no objection to the use of pine needles or the shingle hair," referred to above.

CHARLES D. WOODS, Director.

Cover Crops or Mulch.

Cover crops act as mulch half the year, and when plowed under, become plant food very soon. If left on the surface, they in become plant food also. Doubtless a heavily mulched orchard suffers less from changes of temperature and variation of rainfall than one unmulched.
Ohio.
W. J. GREEN.

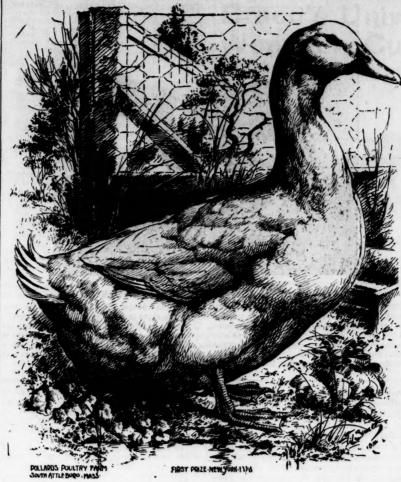
**Quiet Trade in Apples.** 

The moderate depression in prices noted for the past forteight continues, but with some little improvement in the best grades. Unfortunately the proportion is large of arrivals showing the bad effect of long keeping and warmer weather, and this circumstance keeps prices down for all but the best lots. The demand is only fair, being leasured accounts the margar warmer was the content of the con lessened somewhat by warmer weather and by the growing supplies of strawberries, rhubarb etc. The foreign markets continue less satisfac tory than formerly. Many dealers think both th domestic and foreign markets will recover a little later in the season, on account of the very limited supply of apples supposed to be in re-

The total apple shipments to European ports for the week ending March 26, 1904, were 26,311 barrels, including 4490 barrels from Boston, 11,033 barrels from New York, 7157 barrels from Portland, 1990 barrels from Halifax and 1641 barrels from St. John, N. B. The total shipments in-cluded 13,800 barrels to Liverpool, 117 barrels to Louded 13,800 parrels to Liverpool, 117 parrels to London, 6217 barrels to Glasgow and 6177 barrels to various ports. The shipments for the same week last year were 37,063 barrels, against 15,662 barrels for 1902. The total shipments since the opening of the season have been 3,382,337 baropening of the season have been 3,32,32 bar-rels, against 2,423,302 barrels for the same time last year. The total shipments this season in-clude 609,308 barrels from Boston, 1,078,445 bar-rels from New York, 341,141 barrels from Port-land, 728,132 barrels from Montreal, 485,510 bar-rels from Halifax, 75,043 barrels from St. John and 14 658 barrels from Annapolis.

and 14,658 barrels from Annapolis.

Latest cable advices to G. A. Cochrane give foreign apple markets as active and strong of all-fine-conditioned fruit, but very little of late ar-



PRIZE-WINNING PEKIN DRAKE

Ivals are such. Many lots arrive in a very slack spirit in the work of a settlement, she conselling to give nets in Boston and New York of \$2.25 to \$2.75 for Ben Davis, Spys and Russets.

A few very fine Russets \$3, Baldwins \$2 50 to

Slow Trade in Vegetables.

Dealers complain that the demand for green stuff and fruit has fallen off since the warmer weather. The market is quiet and quite a number of Items quote lower, while but few range higher. Onlons are more plenty and lower. The same is true of parsnips, hothouse tomatoes, beet greens and asparagus, Southern tomatoes, pees, strawberries. Cabbage holds about steady, but the supply from the South is increasing. The general tendency of Southern truck is downward as the season advances, but now and then there is temporary scarcity in some lines. Gardeners in Florida and the extreme South complain of drought, which has kept back their crops. In other ways the South has been doing well, and big shipments may be expected later. Native turnips, beets and carrots hold as last quoted.

### The Grain Markets.

The price of wheat went down a peg or two since last quoted, but has now returned to above the former price. Bran and other milifeeds are a little lower than last week. Corn meal shows bout one cent advance in price.

The reappearance of the Balkan war scare is held responsible for the latest rise in wheat. This influence is slightly strengthened by talk of This influence is slightly strengthened by talk of poor wheat conditions. The crop began the winter with the soil too dry, but it has, in most sections, been well protected by snow, and although backward, like all other growths this spring, it is probably, so far, in condition of average promise in the leading wheat districts, stories to the contrary notwithstanding.

Snow, the well-known statistician, is, however, inclined to a gloony view. He says that with

winter and the plant is small. Winter droughts, however, are not very fatal, and with plenty of spring moisture the crop will rally very much. Recent rains have given a fair supply of moisture in some of the heavy wheat districts of the South-west. The crop all along the Pacific region is admitted by everybody to be very promising:

# Current Happenings.

Ex-Mayor William R. Grace, whose death a man of large business interests who first became known to the general public as a generous contributor to the Irish famine relief fund in January, 1880. At that time the United States sent the Constellation with Commander Potter to New York to load with stores for the starving people of Ireland, and Mr. Grace contributed one-quarter of the cargo and superintended the loading of the vessel. Mr. Grace also founded an industrial school, now known as the Grace Institute. He bought for it the building known as the old Moore Mansion on West Sixtieth street, one of the landmarks of the American Revolution. The institute is entirely unsectarian, though it is in charge of Roman Catholic sisters, and people are wel-comed there without regard to creed. It has now one thousand pupils, who are taught cooking, dressmaking and stenography. They are not confined to the city of New York, but come from long distances to benefit by the lessons. In order to make them feel that they are not paupers, a charge of five or ten cents is made for each lesson. All applicants of eighteen years or over are ed. Mr. Grace was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, New York Historical Society, New York Zoological Society, New York Rotanical Garden, American Geographical Society, New York Genealogical Society, American Museum of Natural History, Metropolitan Museum of Art, and us other associations, charitable and

At Smith College, Northampton, last week, Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, delivered an address under the auspices of the College Settlement Associa-tion of Smith. She called attention to the immense influence Hull House had among the foreigners in its district because it aimed to reach the better side of the lives of these immigrants by appealing to their natural instincts, by interesting Greeks in the reproduction of the classical play of Gree and by reawakening the interest of Italian women in the spinning and weaving pursued by their ancestors. This, Miss was accomplished by any efforts to Ameri-

and wasty condition, and such sell at very low tended, should be avoided. She alluded, and i-regular prices. Fine conditioned fruit is likewise, to the difficulty in overcoming racial prejudices so as to bring about har-monious results, but she had found that a common feeling of pride in the district in the improvement of its sanitary conditions and the consequent lowering of the death rate had been an evidence of the power for good which a settlement such as the Hull House unmistakably exerts. At the conclusion of her remarks Miss Addams, according to the Springfield Republican, happily summed up the idea of the basis of all settlements of this sort as "the scruple which tends to make one resist the existing inequalities of man." The South End House, in its twelfth an-

nual report, describes the work of the settlement under many varying conditions in contributed papers by those most directly interested in the philanthropy. The intro duction, by Mr. Robert A. Woods, gives a rapid summary of the year's labor. It directs especial attention to an experiment which has proved that beautiful lace work can be made here as effectively as it can be abroad. This trial, which was carried on in co-operation with the Arts and Crafts Society for a number of years, is now no longer necessary, because the four young women engaged in it have been graduated as expert lace-workers and are to receive constant employment from their former teachers at good wages. The restaurant in the South Bay Union, the report indicates, is not yet on a paying basis. It has only had an average patronage of sixty persons a day, and, therefore, does not benefit those for whom Snow, the well-known statistician, is, however, inclined to a gloomy view. He says that with the exception of the lake districts snow protection was insufficient, and there has been more winter killing than for some years. South of the Ohio valley the outlook is very poor and much. Will be plowed up. Southern Ohio and Indiana experienced an ice blanket during portions of January and February, and winter killing, he finds, is widely reported.

Illinois showed rather better, but wheat seeded on corn land failed to get a vigorous stand, and the average of condition is low. Missouri had a cold, dry winter, and the crop is spotted in appearance. Kansas and the Southwest was dry ali fall and winter and the plant is small. Winter droughts, it was especially intended. This is attrib-uted to the fact that men and women class of workmen and small employers in the industrial district of the South End, interesting them in the South Bay Union and its efforts to better the condition of the laboring classes. The South End House, according to Mr. Woods, is intended to meet the needs of the lodging-house dwellers rather than those who live in tenement houses. He says that during the year, as a result of persistently extending various channels of acquaintance, the residents of South End House have come into real relations with many lodgers in the neighborhood. Work in this direction will, in the future, be diligently followed with the assistance of several conscientious and thorough workers, and a special advisory committee who will endeavor to teach and exemplify the doctrine of the brotherhood of This is the result of a close examina tion of lodging-house conditions. Mr. Alfred B. Wolfe, one of the residents of South End House, will soon publish a study of the lodging-house population, which he has been two years in preparing, and it will no doubt open the eyes of many people, for nothing of great moment has been hereto-fore written on the lodging problem of Bos-ton, yet there is said to be about two thousand lodging-houses in this city and som

> valuable suggestions in the way of improve ment. His unique monograph will be looked forward to with uncommon interest.

> > The Sounterer.

sixty or seventy thousand lodgers. Mr. Wolfe will carefully consider all the con-

ditions in his forthcoming publication under pertinent heads, which will give a clear elucidation of his subject, and will make

The stories of animal intelligence are many, and some of them are quite as reliable as the tale a friend told me the other day. He said, with brazen effrontery, that he saw a cat digging in the garden for

"What did he do with them?" I asked. "Do," was the instant reply. "Why, he just held them up until the birds came to get them, and then he caught the birds and ate

If Seton Thompson or the author of "The Kindred of the Wild" can equal this, I have no objection to offer, though I have heard of a dog who rang the door-bell and wiped his feet on the door-mat before he de-scended to the kitchen for his breakfast.

There seems to be a great deal of discussion about the Pope's edict anent greater simplicity and significance in church music and a return to the Gregorian Mass. In-Addams said, had done more to make good deed, there seems to be some justification American citizens of these foreigners than for it, since much of the music heard within sacred walls is of a purely secular charac canize them. It was not the aim of Hull ter. I attended a religious service recently House, she intimated, to make the people it was trying to assist ashamed of their "The Pretty Girl Milking Her Cow." relations and compatriots, but rather to bring out the best there was in them by creating a feeling of equality and of family and race pride. An over-Americanized maiden depriving the cow of its lacteal fluid

an inspector of the Board of Health the city might learn something in the way of looking after the sanitary welfare of its citi-

It is to be hoped that this card was not lost in transit by the lively boy who was told to carry it to the postoffice.

It is singular that people who pay little or no attention to a man during his lifetime will attend his funeral. They seem to congregate on mournful occasions to renew old acquaintances and to talk about by-gone times rather than to pay any particular respect to the dear departed. A solemn-looking individual was standing beside me, while a quartette was singing a soothing and appropriate hymn, yesterday, and I "What relation was the deceased to you,

"Well, I don't just remember," was the answer, "but I think his great-grandfather married my grand-aunt's step-mother." This was being distantly related with s vengeance, and the man apparently enjoyed his ride to the cemetery.

1 brought home some extra fine spring lamb chops the other day, and told the new domestic to have them nicely broiled for dinner. When they came to the table, they wore the complexion of the ghost of Ham let's father.

"What are these, Hannah?" I inquired, as I took one of them up dubiously on a fork.

"Biled bits of meat, sor," was the answer. "Shur, didn't you tell me to bile 'em?" Then I was sorry that I didn't buy a

serag of mutton. It would have tasted quite as well as the chops I had paid a handful of money for.

—Domestic manufactures exported in Feb ruary, 1904, were greater in value than in any preceding February, and formed also a larger per cent. of the total exports than in any preceding February. For the eight months ending with February the total manufactures also exceeded per cent. of the total exports than in any preceding February. For the eight months ending with February the total in the corresponding eight months of any earlier year. The fiscal year 1900 was the banner year in exports of manufactures from the United States, but from present indications the fiscal year 1904 will show an even larger total of manufactures exported. The month of February shows a total of \$38,000,000 worth of manufactures exported, against \$34,000,000 in 1900.

It is said the United States, but from present indications the fiscal year 1904 will show an even larger total of manufactures exported. The month of February shows a total of \$38,000,000 worth of manufactures exported, against \$34,000,000 in 1900.

It is not the eight months ending with February in 1900.

—A herd of fancy Jerseys collected by the late Hon. Frank Jones of Portsmouth, N. H., was dispersed by auction March 24. The Cherry Willier and the Western New York Milk and the Western New York Milk dealers and the Western New York Milk dealers and the Western New York Milk dealers and the Western New York Milk.

—It is said that there will shortly be an opening for agricultural machinery in Turkey. The Turkish government has decided to allocate an annual grant of \$13,000 for the encouragement. Turkish government has decided to allocate an annual grant of \$13,000 for the encouragement. Turkish government has decided to allocate an annual grant of \$13,000 for the encouragement of agriculture in the districts of Samsoun, Angora, Sivas and Konia. Half this sum will be devoted to the purchase of seeds, the remainder to an annual grant of \$13,000 for the encouragement in the districts of Samsoun, Angora, Sivas and Konia. Half this sum will be devoted to the purchase of seeds, the remainder to a sid, are gradually awakening to the isate of will be devoted to the purchase of agriculturists, it is said, are gradually awakening to the isate of will be devoted to the purchase of agriculturists, it is said, are gradually awakening to the isate of

government, the demand for up-to-date maching rey should develop in the Ottoman empire.

—"War to the knife on the brown-tail moth" is the motto of boys in Reading, Mass. The interest in the destruction of nests is at its height The boys are spurred on by the rewards offered by the Woman's Club and Civic League of ten cents per hundred for nests. Tree Warden Manning states that "it is safe to say that nests can be found in ninety per cent. of the trees." There are also colonies of the gypsy moth in the northappie, which require immediate attention.

—The jury in the Miller-Adams apple tree case returned a verdict for the defendant, thereby reversing the proceeding of February, 1903, when the plaintiff, E. F. Miller, was given a verdict of \$604.61. The jury on the first ballot stood 7 to 5, in favor of the plaintiff's side of the case. Successive ballots and prolonged discussion changed the standing of the jury. Mr. Miller, an orchardist of Williamsburg, Mass., had sued a Springfield nurseryman on account of some alleged Gravenstein apple trees which, it was claimed, had not turned out true to name. alleged Gravenstein apple trees which, it was claimed, had not turned out true to name.

### Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX, SS.

PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of MARY A. SMITH, late of Woburn, in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Thomas Berton Smith of Woburn, in the county of Middlesex, without giving a surety on his bond. You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twelfth day of April, A. D. 1904, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Mascachusetts Ploughman, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIEE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-fourth day of March, in the year one thousand nine hundred and four.

W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register.

March, in the year red and four. W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register.

MAKER TO THE WEARER



# The Sphinx Hat

Made for and worn by those who appreciate value and style.

A Gentleman's Hat **ALL STYLES \$2.00** 

BOSTON STORE, 412 WASHINGTON ST. E. A. BEAN, Manager.

has gone out. She has been succeeded by the man in cow-hide boots, and there is nothing celestial about him. He is of the earth, earthy.

A householder of my acquaintance recently directed a postal card to a city district yard which contained a grain or two of sarcasm that should have had a telling effect. The ashes had remained piled up in his backyard in numerous barrels all winter; no overworked municipal laborer had come to remove them, and he wrote as follows:

"If the lordly ashmen have returned from their trip to Florida, will you kindly allow them to put on their kid gloves and take the debris off of my premises that has been so long awaiting their aristocratic attention. If they could be accompanied by an inspector of the Board of Health the

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88. PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

On the foregoing petition it is ordered, that the petitioners notify all persons interested in said INEZ GOULD HASSETT, to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middles x, on the twenty-sixth day of April, A. D. 1904, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, by serving them with a copy of said petition and this order seven days before said Court, or if they be not found within this Commonwealth, by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive vecks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be seven days, at least, before said Court.

Winess, Charles J. McIntire, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-fourth day March, in the year one thousand nine hundred and four.

W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register.

W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register.

### Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT.

To all persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM D. PHILBRICK, late of Newton, To all persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM D. PHILBRICK, late of Newton, in said County, deceased:

WHEREAS, Horace D. Chapin, the executor of the will of said deceased, has presented for allowance, the first and final account of his administration upon the estate of said deceased: You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County, on the itwelfth day of April, A. D. 1906, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

And said executor is ordered to serve this citation by delivering a copy thereof to all persons interested in the estate fourteen days, at least, before raid Court, or by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, atleast, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate fourteen days, at least, before said Court, this twenty-second day of March, in the year one thousand nine hundred and four.

W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To all persons interested in the estate of CARL F. FIELD, late of Northfield, in the District of Washington and State of Vermont, deceased, or in the personal property hereinafter described, and to the Treasurer and Receiver-General of said Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, Dana D. Field, appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased, by the Probate Court for the District of Washington, in the State of Vermont, has presented to said Court his petition representing that as such administrator he is entitled to certain personal property situated in said Commonwealth, to wit: Deposits in: Somerville Co-operative Bank,

# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88. PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of MICHAEL BURKE, late of Newton, in said

all other persons interested in the estate of MICHAEL BURKE, late of Newton, in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Ellen Burke of Newton, in said County, or to some other suitable person.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twelfth day of April, A. D. 1904, at nine o'clock in the forencon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing to each person interested in said estate a copy of this citation seven days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIEE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-first day of March, in the year one thousand nine hundred and four.

W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register.

W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To all persons who are or may become interested in the estate hereinafter mentioned, held in trust under the will of HELEN M. WILLEY MCDUNALD, late of Malden, in the County of Middlesex, and to all persons whose issue not now in being may become so interested.

WHEREAS, Frnest L. Morandi, trustee under said will, has presented to said Court his petition praying that he may be authorized to sell, either at public or private saie, certain real estate held by him as such trustee, situated in Malden, in the County of Middlesex, and particularly described in said petition, for the reasons therein set forth.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twelfth day of April, A. D. 1904, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by delivering a copy thereof to each person interested in the estate fourteen days, at least, before said Court, or by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusetts Floughman, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, withers, CHARLES J. MCINTIER, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, thistwenty-third day of March, in the year one thousand nine hundred and four.

W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Begister.

on I had a MADNOTAL ARREST OF STATE OF STATE

TELEPHONE NO. 3707 MAIN.

Fish stories are nearly ripe.

The Chinese minister admits himself to be another of those who owe a lot to their New England schoolin'.

Salade green is said to be the latest colo in Paris. We wait anxiously to observe how it will go with the Boston complexion.

April is here. The wise man has had his orella recovered and his name placed on the handle to prevent having to recover it

Sarcastic observers will probably note our present surprised interest in the doings of the Countess Cassini as another proof of our "provincialism."

And so the Reverend Doctor Hillis thinks one cannot pay a cook high enough wages under any conditions. Is the reverend doctor a gourmand, or a bachelor, or both?

The Somerville gentleman who says he is able to hold conversations with his horse enjoys an obvious advantage over the rest of humanity. He is able to tan horse sense

Consul-General Listoe at Rotterdam states that owing to the Eastern war the price of flour and various grains is rising, and predicts considerably higher prices for wheat, oats and rye, as well as flour.

Musical Boston is doubtless surprised to learn that a man in St. Louis has such a musical heart that he has been able to sell it in advance to a medical school. Musical hearts it seems are rare objects. Musical souls are much more numerous.

Some sixty thousand persons are said to have visited the Whistler Memorial. No wonder one at least of them was moved to ask her neighbor: "Who is this Whistler, anyway, that's sprung into such prominence lately in Boston?

There are just three reasons apparent why the rural mail carriers should not carry parcels, and these are the three big express companies which have been using every kind of influence at Washington to check any move that would interfere with their enormous profits.

Farm hands in some parts of the West are trying to cut chores out of the farm programme. This demand would be an awkward one for some of the large Eastern milk and dairy farmers whose work is about all chores. There are signs, however, that the Eastern farm-labor situation is improving a the mass of the soil workers are not fully

The apple shipments to Europe for the barrels above those of last year. It is a puzzle what would have happened to the home markets were it not for this foreign outlet. As it was, any moderate depres-sion or over-stocking in foreign markets has quickly been reflected in the shape of lower prices here. A big home crop and no foreign demand would be a bad combination indeed for the apple business.

Milk farmers everywhere are trying to throw off the voke of the city contractors. The Western Counties Dairy Farmers Association of England, with a view to prevent the glutting of the London milk mar ket and to meet the "rings" of London milk dealers, have agreed to protect their interests by acting together. The owners of nearly ten thousand cows have promised to the scheme. There will be depots at the principal railway stations of Wiltshire, and when it is clear that too much milk is going to London for a profitable trade, part of the supply will be kept back and made into butter or cheese at a common dairy The idea is something like that of the pro ducers company of New England, and the general conditions are evidently much the

The money value of scenery is shown by recent developments in New Hampshire real estate where farms that are not of much value for agriculture have found a good market as country homes for well-known business men. Probably nowhere else can such desirable summer homes be Chandler has lately bought the place near Croydon Four Corners at the east entrance of the Blue Mountain Forest Park, obtaining sixty-five acres and a house which he has put in good repair, the farm and improvements costing less than \$1000. Governor Batchelder tells of two young ladies who made a vacation place of an old farm. putting up a pretty summer cottage for \$200. Little enterprises of this kind bring the people of the city and country together in a way that is of general advantage to

A small package of a white broken granular substance about the size of beet seed has been received from N. H. Bent of Ant- the North. werp, N. Y., who writes that the stuff is a by-product from the manufacture of sugar of milk. He says it contains all the albumen of the milk and has proved valuable as an egg producer. His flock of sixty Brown Leghorns gave him nearly nine thousand eggs in a year, fed partly on the milk grains, and another flock gained thirty to forty per cent, in egg yield. He had the substance analyzed, and it was found to contain nearly fifty per cent. protein and fifteen to twenty per cent. fat. besides various mineral substances peculiar to milk. It is apas liquid milk, and say, ten times as rich in protein. It should prove a good food for any kind of farm stock. Mr. Bent feeds it dry, giving no other form of animal food.

The attempt of Governer Bates to retire the State Board of Agriculture has met with increasing opposition from all sections of the agricultural public, and the measure seems to stand slight chance of success in its present form. W. H. Bowker has suggested that the agricultural laws of the State be revised by a special commis-sion, and he has submitted to the legislacommittee a new plan for the reor ganization, which provided that the board on their farms, three men from Suffolk County, the secretary of the Board of Education, the president of the Agricultural College and the secretary of the board, who shall be elected by the board with the approval of the Governor." The plan is some-thing of a compromise, and interesting as a suggestion. It becomes more and more evi-possible, upon his Majesty's government.

dent that the pending bill favored by the Governor is hastily and imperfectly drawn and open to criticism from numerous points of view. A matter of such importance should tured reform plan of the board itself se the best measure thus far offered.

Formers, English and Others

English farmers have been sniffing a little over the remarks of a certain platform speaker in that country. This gentleman insists that English farmers knew nothing about farming; they were practically in-competent. They delighted in giving big rents to the landlords, and hated paying fair wages to their laborers. They simply did as their forefathers, and one of the chief things to do was to get rid of the farmer, him in the country.

This kind of talk sounds different from

the vocal taffy often served out to farmers by the cattle fair orators in America. In both cases the reader must, no doubt, be prepared to discount liberally for the igrance and self-assurance of the speakers. Perhaps, too, after all, our English brethren of the soil are a bit too cautious about taking up some recent improvements in method and practice, and maybe, also, the average American farmer is a trifle too well satisfied with himself in some ways. English farm papers, which may be supposed to reflect the approved farm practices, are full of what eem to American readers like odd and contradictory notions and old saws, many of which were, perhaps, held by our grandfathers, but which have long ago been discredited by our experiment stations and by the experience of progressive farmers. The English farmers are unfortunate in having nothing really corresponding to our experi-ment stations, while the rank and file are weighed down by aged, worn-out notions to a far worse extent than in America, even in the oldest sections

While some English farmers are raising crops mostly by hand power, dosing sick calves with hayseed tea, tending bulky and troublesome hedges, or harvesting small, sour apples fit only for cider, their cousins across the sea are taking possession of the markets for most of the staple farm products.

On the other hand, it is plain that in certain special lines there are English growers who stand near the head. English hothouse grapes, for instance, are shipped to this land of fruit growers and bring high prices in New York and Boston. Some of the market gardeners and flower growers of the London district use the latest machinery, even to steam plows and automo bile wagons. Stock breeders the world over still look to England and Scotland as a source of choice and rare cattle, sheep, poultry and the like.

The advantage is evident of living close to the largest markets in the world. It appears that a few of the English farmers are making the most of their chances, while little, from the employer's standpoin', as compared with last year.

Exploring North Alaska.

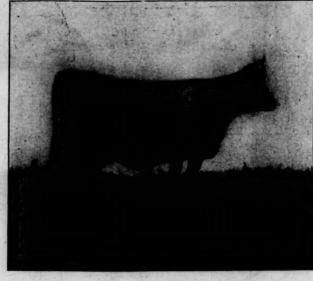
An account is about to be published of the only expedition that ever crossed central Alaska f-om the Yukon to the Arctic Ocean. This remarkable trip was made in 1901 by Messrs. F. C. Schrader and W. J. Peters of the United States Geological Survey. Other white men have reached the northern shore of Alaska and the southern shore of the Arctic Ocean by neans of whaling vessels and other sea eraft, but this overland journey is absolutely unique in the history of Arctic adventure. It will be interesting to those who follow the development of our frozen areas to read Professional Paper No. 20 of the Survey's publications, which is a report of this unusual experience entitled Reconnaissance in Northern Alaska."

Messrs, Schrader and Peters left Washearly in the spring. An arduous preliminary journey of 1200 miles by dog sled was made down the Yukon to "the Koyukuk," above the Arctic Circle, the most northern placer camp on the continent. Conditions there were found to be prosperous, \$15 a day being the average wage. From there, explorations were made by dog sled to discover a pass over the rugged mountains to the north. Fortunately, one was found, and as soon as the ice of the rivers broke up in June, the dogs were abandoned and the journey was continued northward by cance up the torrential waters of John river thence by portage across the pass, and by canoe down the Anaktuvuk and Colville to the Arctic coast. The journey was enlivened by trifling accidents, such as the occasional loss of provisions in mid-stream, but an abundance of game happily made good such losses. After weeks amid primeval solitudes, the rude hospitality of the Eskimos found on the Arctic coast seemed very acceptable. Point Barrow was reached Sept. 3, but no vessel was in port or in sight, and as the ocean was about to freeze up for the winter, the party put to sea in an open whaleboat and coasted southward for three hundred miles. Near Cape Lisburne a collier was fortunately encountered, which landed the party at Nome late in September. To make Nome seem genuinely homelike one should approach it from

The Balfour Muddle.

"Varus, Varus, give me back my legions" might well be the bitter and despairing cry of Lord Salisbury if he could revisit the world and look once more at a political party in a blundering and sundering con-

We can picture that veteran Tory states man addressing some such words as these to his nephew and successor: "When I handed over the leadership of the party to you it was still strong and respected, even if the wear and tear of eight years of power had diminished its popularity. No one could accuse its subordinate leaders or its rank-and-file of want of loyalty to their chief, or the chief of being incapable of eading, even though he did not find it necessary to proclaim the truism that a leader must lead. There was no whisper that it was the function of the Conservative party to revolutionize the whole fiscal policy the nation, or that Imperialists, who had hitherto regarded the empire as founded on duty and the nobler instincts of the race, should declare that this empire could not be held together except by a ten per cent. reference in commercial transactions. The Unionist party was treated with respect nitted by all who were not blinded by party fanaticism, that there was nothing narrow or sordid in its aspirations. What has happened to change all this? One section of the Unionists is calling loudly for pro-



GLENWOOD GIRL 6TH. THE WONDERFUL GUERNSEY

The illustration shows one of the most famous cattle of the Guernsey breed. Glenwood Girl 6th, owned by E. T. Gill, Haddonfield, N. J., was the first cow to enter the advanced Guernsey register, and her record is still in some ways unsurpassed. In the year ending May 1, 1901, she produced 12,-184 3-10 pounds of milk, or about 6000 quarts which tested to yield 667 5-10 pounds of butter. Hers is a wonderful producing strain, her six sisters having all produced over 500 pounds of butter each in a year. She is a cow of great size and figure with a typical dairy form. She is still yielding almost as heavily as ever, producing when fresh over 50 pounds per day.

Another section, determined to oppose such madness, has been obliged to act and vote with the opposition. Meantime, the bulk of the party, and the Unionist government selves, are huddled together incapable of action, like a flock of timid sheep. Their bleatings indicate at one moment that they are at heart in sympathy with the Protect tionists, but the next they assure the Free-Traders, with the most abject protestations that they will take no step in the direction of Protection until they are quite convinced that the Protectionists have won the day, and further, that if the Protectionists cannot win the day, they will remain true to Free Trade. Could any position be more humiliating? Could a political party have fallen lower? Can it be wondered at that in these circumstances the Liberals win seats which have never before been held by who feels confident that his return to Parliament at the next election is assured? And the ruin in the Cabinet is even worse than in the party at large. Outside it stand a group of men once the most respected in the administration. Inside half the great offices of State are filled by politicians so raw and untried that the temporary absence of the Premier from the Commons produces chaos in the debates, and the plan of the alternate ment called Premier from the Commons produces chaos in the debates, and the plan of the alternate exposition of conflicting views from the Treasury bench is substituted for a clear and definite pronouncement of policy. So far, indeed, is this system of balanced debate carried that in a fiscal debate of supreme importance the Chancellor of the Exchequer is not allowed to speak, lest by doing so he should upset the equilibrium of mystification,-lest, that is, people might attach to his utterances in regard to tariff problems more importance than to those of the Irish Secretary, or the Colonial Minister, or Mr. Akers-Douglas. Give me back the Unionist party as I left it, and obliterate forever this ignoble nightmare, this

hideous parody of the Liberal party in 1886."
It is painfully apparent that the Unionist party is for the time wrecked by Mr. Cham-berlain's rashness and Mr. Balfour's weakness. Ruin is written large upon it. Owing to the resignations the Balfour cabinet has lost severely in weight and personal prestige. The party is enervated in the House of Commons beyond all precedent owing to internal dissensions and the failure of the government to take a clear and definite may say or do next or whether their follow ers will follow or not. And the demoralizatry than in the House of Commons. There is "the sound of a going in the tops of the mulberry trees,"-a sense of impending

Shade Grown Crops.

change throughout the length and breadth

of the land.

The experiment of raising shade-grown o in Connecticut is subject to differ ence of opinion. Some growers are giving up the attempt, while others are enlarging It is supposed that fully \$1,000,000 has been nvested. Prices received for the produc have varied greatly, ranging from twenty cents to \$2.85 per pound, according to grade quality and season. Some of the last crop has been reported sold at \$1.50 to \$2, with lower prices for poorer grades. As in all new industries, some have made the at-tempt who have lacked skill, business experience and capital needed to obtain best results. The cost of shelter, culture and incidentals amounts to about \$600 per acre compared with perhaps \$70 for open field culture. Many who had the needed experience lacked sufficient capital. The pres ent acreage is placed at about seven hundred to nine hundred acres under cloth. The reception given the product by the manufacturers has varied considerably, but the situation is, on the whole, considere quite encouraging by those who expect that the five million dollars or so of Sumatra im ports will be superseded by the home-grown

Recently some rather interesting nev tests have been reported with other crops grown under the cheesecloth shelter. The results varied considerably with different vegetables. Salad crops, like spinach and ettuce, grew well and the produce was very crisp and tender. Potatoes flourished and were six days earlier than those grown outside, but were not so robust. Corn grev fast, but was somewhat feeble. Shade grown string beans proved very tender, while tomatoes ripened earlier, but gave a smaller crop than those grown outside. It is thought that cheesecloth gardens may prove adapted for special conditions, as in dren are liable to spoil the outdoor garden, also for growing crops in which tenderness

The Boston Theatre In Federal Street By Charles F. Read, Clerk of the Bostonian Society.

February 3, 1794, marks an important event in the history of Boston, for on that date was dedicated the first theatre date was dedicated the nrst theatre-erected in the town, and the drama was thereby placed on a firm and permanent foundation. Many well known citizens were stockholders in the enterprise and its erection was regarded "as the triumph of taste and liberal feeling over bigotry and praindica".

raste and liberal reening over bigold, prejudice."

The theatre, which was designed by Charles Bulfinch, the well known architect, was located at the present corner of Federal and Franklin streets, where the store of the Jones, McDuffle and Stratton Co. may now be found. It was a spacious edifice of brick, one hundred and forty

feet long, sixty-one feet wide and forty feet high. In front was an arcade, through which carriages were driven to the front entrance, and the doors to the different parts of the theatre were distinct

different parts of the theatre were distinct each from the other.

The stage opening was thirty-one feet wide, and above it were painted the arms of the Nation and the State of Massachusetts blended with tragic and comic emblems. From the arms a painted ribbon bore the motto, "All the world's a stage." In the building there was a large and handsome dancing hall, and there were also card and tea rooms.

The performance on the opening night was as follows:

"New Theatre.

'New Theatre. Mr. Rowell takes this opportunity of acquainting the Ladies and Gentlemen of Boston, and its vicinity, that the new and elegant THEATRE will open
THIS EVENING

with the truly Republican Tragedy of GUSTAVUS VASA;
THE DELIVERER OF HIS COUNTRY.

MODERN ANTIQUES OR, THE MERRY MOURNERS Mr. and Mrs. Cockletop, by Mr. Jones and Miss Baker. The other characters, by Messrs. S. Rowell, Collins, Nelson, Baker, &c., Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Baker, and Mrs. Collins.

As we shall ever wish to give what we conceive to be the most barronic to the

As we shall ever wish to give what we conceive to be the most harmonic to the soul, and congenial to the general sentiments of our brethren of the land we live in, the following distribution of the music will precede the drawing up of the curtific the sentiment of the sentiment

YANKEE DOODLE

YANKEE DOODLE
Grand Battle Overture in Henry IV
General Washington's March.
The prefatory address, by Mr. C. Rowell, between the Acts.
A Grand Symphony by Signor Charles Stametz; Grand Overture by Signor Vanhall; Grand Symphony by Signor Haydn; do. by Charles Ditters.

\*\*Box one dollar: Pit 3 s. 9; Gallery one quarter of a dollar.
The doors will be opened at five, and the curtain drawn up precisely at six o'clock."

The theatre was crowded on the first night and was well patronized afterwards. Performances were given on three nights every week, and the good citizens of Bos-ton were informed that the theatre would

Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Jeremy Belknap was pastor. For several seasons the theatre was a popular place of resort for the people of Boston and the surrounding towns. The plays, of which a great diversity were given, were well acted, the people paid much more attention to dress than at the present time, and a marshal of cere-monies conducted the ladies to their seats. Until 1796, the Boston Theatre had the whole field to itself, but in that year a competitor appeared, for the Haymarket Theatre was opened as a place of amuse-ment. This theatre was located near the corner of the thoroughfare now known as Tremont and Boylston streets, but its life was a short one, for in 1803 the building was sold at auction upon the condition that it be demolished within sixty days. To return to the Boston Theatre; one of the last, if not the last, performance which took place in it before its destruction by fire was given on January 31, 1798, and was "to alleviate the extreme diffres of Mad. Gardie at this inclement feafon of the year." The comedy played was "The Provoked Husband, or A Journey "The Provoked Husband, or A Journey to London," and at the end of the fourth act the beneficiary danced a hornpipe. Other attractions were a pantomime entitled the "Power of Magic, or Harlequin

in Boston," and the musical farce, "The Adopted Child," concluded the perform On Friday, February 2, 1798, the theatre was destroyed by fire, only the walls, which were of brick, remaining standing. The Columbian Centinel of Saturday, February 3, contains the following account of this large and disastrous fire:

CONFLAGRATION

"Yefterday afternoon, about four o'clock, a fire broke out in one of the dreffing rooms of the Theatre in Federal ftreet, and fuch was the height of the flames before difcovered, and fuch the nature of the combuftibles which they first took hold of, that no exertions of several of the attendants of the theatre could check their progress; and before feven o'clock the entire infide of perhaps the most elegant building in the United States was totally destroyed, nothing being left unconfumed but the walls. The property loft on this occasion is very property loft on this occasion is very great; but fortunately such was the state of the wind, and the activity and intelligence of the citizens prefent, that the adjacent buildings, though all of them wood, and fome of them very near, were

not in the leaft damaged.

We have taken fome pains to afcertain the cause of the destruction. Rumour, ever active, and almost forever erroneous, readily attributed it to a reherfal of the fireworks to be exhibited in the panto-mine of Don Juan; but we have, from the

mine of Don Juan; but we have, from the evidence of perfons on the fpot, afcertained that it is to be attributed totally to accident; or the negligence of the fervant whose duty it was to watch the fires in the dreffing rooms.

Only one fhare of the property was infured; and when we contemplate the elegance of the building, the beauty of the architecture and other ornaments, we must deplore the lofs as a public injury.

Great credit is due to our worthy fellow-citizens of Charlestown, Dorchester, Cambridge and other adjacent towns, for their spirited zeal and indesatigable activity in affifting to ftop the progress of same of these—like that of "arabin"—and made them produce their gums are bacterial products, and that the world's supply of gum—might be increased by judicious selection of susceptible trees.

What New England **Farmers Want-**

To buy their seed from the seed raiser. We can help them do so, raise ourselves, many varieties, including Cabbage, Carrot and Onion seed. have introduced more new squashes than all the seed men in the States combined, and our last, the Delicious, is best of all. Every Call raiser who wants the best needs the Enkhuisen, earlier than all seasons. plant makes large, round, solid head. Farmers are enthusiastic over it sell at special low rates collections of vegetable or flower seed, put up different sized gardens. Our catalogue, free to everybody, gives valually information on a hundred points. Send a postal card to-day.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY & SON., Marblehead, Mass

other people, would have carried deftruc-tion far and wide."

The proprietors of the Theatre held a tion far and wide."

The proprietors of the Theatre held a meeting at Concert Hall within a few days of the fire for the following purposes: "Ift. To take the fenfe of the Proprietors, what fteps they will take to preferve the remaining part of their property, and to what future ufe they will appropriate the land and walls. 2d. To spesodoud humans of slopenty subjuild s

pajoa saojajadoad ayi juyi juapjaa si ji "siunoobu s.jain subaji ayi ajijaj oj aajijuunoo u ajoou for rebuilding the theatre.

So diligently was the work of reconstruction prosecuted that it was opened on Monday, October 29th. A Federal Address, written by Thomas Paine, was recited by John Hodgkinson. Then followed a prelude entitled "A First Night's Apology, or All in a Bustle." Then the celebrated comedy "Wives as they Were and Maids as they Are" was acted. The performance concluded with a musical entertainment entitled "The Purse, or the American Sailor's Return."

The Columbian Centinel of October 27th - 1214 Alpadad si '120114218 un su '4214191

The Columbian Centinel of October 27th - It Columbian Centinel Center 2 to the Columbian Center 2 to the Center 2 to t

competition with other theatres erected as competition with other theatres erected as years passed by, and by the change of the neighborhood from a residential to a business section. On April 13, 1852, the theatre and land was sold at public auction, and after a brief season of a few weeks, the curtain was rung down forever on the Federal St. or Boston Theatre on May 8, 1859

Produce Notes.

The better grades of hay are still in moderate supply, with prices about steady. The lower grades are more plenty in leading Eastern mar-kets, with prices inclined to sag. J. H. Hale says the Georgia peach crop has about passed the danger line and that it may double the yield

Bradstreet's reports the exports of grain for the week, with comparisons, figures in bushe's, as follows: Wheat, flour included, 1,801.845, against 2,606,124 last week, 2,401,987 in this week last year, 2,904.110, in 1902 and 4,494,635 in 1901; from July 1, 114,715,204, contrasted with 170,840,-517 in the corresponding time last season, 189,-873,615 in 1902 and 146,949,866 in 1901; corn, 1,527,-676, compared with 1,573,289 last week, 3,618,210 a year ago, 139,205 in 1902 and 3,582,943 in 1901; from July 1, 45,085,127, against 44,440,478 last season 22,639,958 in 1902 and 141,557,769 in 1901.

A large number of Belgian products are coming into the market now. Hothouse grapes, in magnificent purple clusters, are selling at \$1.25 a pound. It is stated that these grapes are raised by the gardener of the King of the Belgians. The finest new potatoes, asparagus and milk distill or white dandellon for salad are also coming from endive or chicory.

For the week the receipts of apples, at Boston were 12,314 barrels, against 9984 barrels for th same time last year. The apple exports for Boston for the week ending March 26 were 703 barrels to Liverpool, 465 barrels to Manchester and 3284 barrels to Glasgow, a total of 4452 bar rels; same week last year, 4703 barrels; total thus far this season, 639,360 barrels; same time in 1903, 801.435 barrels Maynard & Child: "Seven thousand barrels sold

on the Liverpool apple market, mostly Nova Scotia; demand poor, but prices are unchanged."

Potato Market Recovers.

The situation in potatoes has turned out ex-ctly as was outlined in these columns from time to time the past few months. The expected winter rise was followed in milde natural depression on account of increased ship-ments. These held-back shipments being now about done with, the market has recovered to ully the former quotations.

Choice lots of fancy Maine potatoes bring \$1 and the market appears firm. All that has been said in regard to the rather short supply and the heavy demand for table and planting still holds good, and there is nothing in sight for the present that is not in sellers' favor. Some go shipments are expected from western New York State and Michigan, and these may over load the markets for a short time. Some of these shipments have been held back by the breaking up of the roads. The surplus still in Maine does not seem to be large, and those who have Maine potatoes to sell are not generally forcing them or the markets even at present good prices. Some of the Michigan, New York and Ohio stock will go West when the demand is good. The call for seed potatoes is very active everywhere, which is a sign of increased plantings for the coming

-Physicists recognize two kinds of raysthose explained as the emission of infinitesimal particles, like the cathode rays, and those ex-plained as vibrations. Rays of the latter kind have been arranged by Professor Braun in a table, which shows the varying character corre fifty per second, with a wave-length of six thou-sand kilometers, this being the usual alternating current, to fifty thousand million per second, and a wave-length of 0.6 centimeter, as observed in a tiny bit of platinum wire. The longest known heat rays show twelve billion vibrations per second, with a wave-length of 0.024 millimeter. Red light results from 450 billion vibrations per second, at a wave-length of 0.00069; and white light, fr m eight hundred billion vibrations, and a wave-length of 0.00039 millimeter. The chemically active ultra-violet rays, and finally the Roentgen rays, have still shorter wave-length



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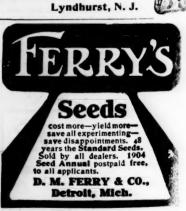
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LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.

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GENERAL OFFICES: 74 CORTLANDT ST., **NEW YORK.** 

### The Markets.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

ABRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOW

LO

onset

the week ending April 6, 1904

Shotes and Fat Cattle Sheep Suckers Hogs Veals This week....3373 7847 Last week....3077 5949 One year ago. 794 4910 Horses, 882.

Prices on Northern Cattle.

BEEF-Per hundred pounds on total weight of hide, tailow and meat, extra, \$6.90@6.75; first quality, \$5.50@5.75; second quality, \$4.50@5.25; third quality, \$4.00@4.25; a few choice single pairs, \$7.00@7.50; some of the poorest bulls, etc., \$2.50@5.50. Western steers, \$4.05@6.65. Store Cattle—Farrow cows, \$15@25; fancy milch cows, extra, 4@54c; sheep and lambs per cwt. in lots \$3.00@5.75; lambs, \$4.30@6.45.

FAT HOGS—Per pound, Western, 5½ 65‡c, live weight; shotes, wholesale —; retail, \$2.50@ \$7; country dressed hogs, 6½ 67‡c.

Veal Calves—3@64c P fb. Hides—Brighton—64@7c P fb; country lots, 6@

CALF SKINS-13c P tb; dairy skins, 40@60c. TALLOW-Brighton, 3@31c P fb; country lots

PELTS-50@90c.

Maine. At Brighton.		p. Ca	New York.	
		At Bri		
H A Gilmore	13	G N Smith	24	
F L Howe	16			
M D Holt & Son	19	Massachusetts.		
The Libby Co	21	At W	atertown	
Thompson &		J 8 Henry	17	
Hanson	20	O H Forbu	sh 9	
Farmington L S		G H Barne		
Co		3		
H M Lowe	9	At Brighton.		
Libby & Gould	2	J S Henry		
E R Foye	12	R Connors	45	
A D Kithy	6	H A Gilmo		
E E Chap dan	6	Scattering	50	
O H Forbush	19	Geo Chene		
		L Stetson	11	

M Abrams E E Mills E E Mills
A C Foss
D A Walker
J P Day
C D Lewis
A Wheeler
A M Baggs At N E D M & Wool Ed Sargent W Gordon Jones & Moul-At Watertown.

Vermont. Fred Savage R E French Dorand Bros

Sturtevant& Halev Haley Swift & Co 816 1 Morris Beef Co 765 At NEDM& Wool J S Henry 14 Co 6
At Watertown
J A Hathaway 192

Expert Traffic.

The English market on States cattle has dropped the past week 1@110 P tb. d. w., which eek's exports are light, which will relieve d beef in Liverpool has within the week ed nearly ic, and it is expected that next hipments were 1697 cattle, 1614 sheep. ents and destinations: On steamer Cam-

for London, 298 cattle by Morris Beef Com 00 do. by Swift & Co. On steamer George Liverpool, 331 cattle, 805 sheep by Swift & cattle by Morris Beef Company. On Lancastrian, for London, 274 cattle by Beef Company; 275 cattle and 800 sheep by Herse Business.

good business week amongst the hors of the city. The spring sales have fairly hough a little more settled weather is to make trade active. But prices are way's sale stable business is good; sold ad within the past week; had on sale a apple gray horse, for which they are 400, as the best horse ever offered in draft; sales from \$100@300. At Welch ere sold 125 head; very fair trade, with ustained at \$100@275. At Moses Col-'s there was a good week's business as high as \$265, down to \$40, as to At Myer Abrams & Co.'s sale stable out 5 cars of horses, over 100 head, from stable there was a good trade at \$100@

nion Yarde, Watertown. -A fair run of Northern stock in the

PATCH & ROBERTS Commission Merchants EGGS, BEANS, BUTTER, MAPLE PRODUCTS. shape of cattle, hogs and caives arrived early to the satisfaction of all concerned. The market for beef cattle, excepting bolognas, is within the range of last week. Bolognas are not wanted at hardly any price. Butchers are not anxious to pay \$1 \$\pi\$ 100 fbs. O. H. Forbush sold 1 cow and 1 bull 120 and 1310 fbs. at 31c.1 cow of \$800 fbs. 1 bull, 1210 and 1310 fbs, at .3 c; 1 cow, of 860 fbs, at 3c; 2 cows and 2 bulls, 800@910 fbs, at 2\frac{1}{2}c. J.

A. Hathaway sold for home trade 40 steers, of 1600 fbs, at 6c; 40 do., of 1575 fbs, at 5\frac{1}{2}c; 30 do., of 1550 fbs, at 5fc; 15 do., of 1500 fbs, at 5c.

Milch Cows and Springers. Best cow on train was by Dorand Bros., a fullblooded Holstein, none better, sold at \$100. General sales, \$25@50. But little activity to the

Fat Hogs. Are off \( \frac{1}{2}c \) ib, with Western at \( 5\frac{1}{2}@5\frac{1}{2}c \), \( 1. \) w.

Local hogs, best at \( 7\frac{1}{2}c \), down to \( 6\frac{1}{2}c \), \( d. \) w.

Sheep Houses. The change is only on best grades, both on sheep and lambs, and the supply almost entirely from the West. The demand is not extensive and butchers are not anxious for large supplies. Rates on Western sheep \$3.30@5.80 P 100 fbs. Lambs sell at \$4.30@6 40 \$7 100 fbs.

Veni Calves. Six and one-quarter cents appears to be the top price for any full lot. There were, however, a few selections, very select at 64@64c, but general run ranged 54@64c. W. F. Wallace sold 70 calves, of 130 fbs, at 6c. J. S. Henry, 9 calves, of 155 fbs, at 6c; 6, of 112 fbs, at 5c. O. H. Forbush sold calves from 5@6jc, as to quality.

Live Poultry. Forty-five thousand pounds; strong market; fowl, 134@14c; chickens, 12@14c; roosters, 9@10c. Droves of Veal Calves.

Maine-H. A. Gilmore, 13; M. D. Holt, 40; the Hanne-H. A. Gilmore, 15; M. D. Holt, 45; the Libby Company, 80; Thompson & Hanson, 70; Farmington Live Stock Company, 125; H. M. Lowe, 75; Libby & Gould, 4; E. R. Foye, 20; A. D. Kilby, 24; R. E. Chapman, 25; O. H. Forbush, 34. New Hampshire—J. McPlynn, 4; Ed. Sargent, 2; W. Gordon, 20; Jones & Moulton, 150; Frank

2; W. Gordon, 20; Jones & mounted, 10; Wood, 60; W. F. Wallace, 140.

Vermont—N. H. Woodward, 80; Fred Savage, 70; R. E. French, 125; Dorand Bros., 34; A. Williamson, 45; W. A. Ricker, 437; B. F. Ricker & Greening, No. 1, \$\psi\$ bbl...

Greening, No. 1, \$\psi\$ bbl...

Baldwin, No. 1, \$\psi\$ bbl...

Baldwin & Greening, No. 1, \$\psi\$ bbl...

Baldwin & Greening, No. 1, \$\psi\$ bbl...

Massachusetts-J. S. Henry, 143; O. H. For bush, 14; H. A. Gilmore, 37; scattering, 150 George Cheney, 17; L. Stetson, 38; D. A. Walker 13; J. P. Day, 90; C. D. Lewis, 20; A. Wheeler, 8 New York-G. N. Smith, 45; D. Fisher, 135.

Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday. Stock at yards: 2309 cattle, 1622 sheep, 15,48

hogs, 268 horses, 1018 calves. From West, 1836 c ttle, 1619 sheep, 15,100 hogs, 268 horses. Maine c ttle, 1619 sheep, 15,100 hogs, 268 horses. Maine, 159 cattle, 3 sheep, 284 hogs, 510 caives. New Hamp. shire, 24 cattle, 5 caives. Vermont, 14 cattle. hogs, 38 calves. Massachusetts, 249 cattle, 101 hogs, 420 calves. New York, 24 cattle, 45 calves. Tuesday-Those who had bologna cows on the market could not get an offer of over 1c P lb, not being wanted. Good beef cows, helfers, steers and bulls sold within range of last week. It is a shame to put some of the slim cows on the market at any price; some appear hardly more than hides and bones, yet are permitted to be sold and somebody eats the meat. Western steers cost steady prices. S. S. Learnard sold for hom c. A. C. Foss sold 2 cows, of 4060 and 1125 fbs, at 3@3\c. A. Wheeler sold 2 cows, 800 fbs, at 2\c; 4 slim cows, 800 fbs, 1c; 1 cow, \$16. D. A. Walker sold a 1110-th cow, 3c. J. H. Neal sold 10 oxen, 1400 ths, 4½c, asking for working oxen 4½.5c. J. P. Day sold 11 steers, of 1500 ths, at 5c; 2 oxen,

Milch Cows and Apringers. The quality of the offerings is somewhat better State cows are on sale, as well as from New Eng and. The good quality is what helps the disposal. The market is not crowded with cow and disposals are a trifle better than last week E. R. Foye sold 1 fancy cow, \$50. The Libby Company sold on commission various cows, from \$28@60. J. S. Henry sold 5 choice cows, \$58; 8

at \$50; 8 cows, \$42; 5 cows at \$38. Venl Calyes.

A good line of caives is on sale; market price, 3@64c for the most part; not any full lot at over 64c. G. N. Smith sold 12 cows, 64c; 30 caives at ained on good, desirable horses. At L. 33 a head. E. R. Foye sold 10 calves, 120 lbs, a 6c. J. P. Day, 90 calves, 4@6c, of 75@200 lbs.

Late Arrivals.

Wednesday-Not much activity appears in the trade in milch cows from the fact that buyers were not as numerous as some weeks. The quality was somewhat better than last week. Sales were within the range of a week ago. Beel cattle are in light supply today, while butchers were not anxious to buy. What were sold went within last week's range. J. McFlynn sold 2 hoice new milch cows at \$50 each; 3 cows at \$45 2 at \$35; 2 at \$27. Thompson & Hanson sold 2 cows at \$40@45. W. Cullen sold 10 choice cows, \$58; 10 at \$56; 5 cows at \$45. W. F. Wallace, with 50 head, sold 10 cows at \$45@50, down to \$27@40. J. S. Henry sold 74 head of cows on the market from \$35@60. The Libby Company sold 50 cows on commission; 20 Aroostook County cows, av-erage \$35; 2 choice cows, \$58@60.

Store Pige. One hundred head on the market, moving slowly. Small pigs, \$2@3.50; shotes, \$5@7.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Wholesale Pri Poultry, Fresh Killed. 18 NORTH MARKET ST., BOSTON, MASS. Northern and Eastern—Chickens, large choice. P 15. 18220 Chickens, Phil., good to laney 17.221

lers, 3 to 3j lbs, to pair, P lb. ab broilers, 1 lb each, P pair Turkeys, choice .... Turkeys, fair .... Turkeys, old ..... Turkeys, No. 2 ..... Brollers, common to Vestern Iced—Fowls, choice, & h. Old cocks, & h. Vestern Frozen—Turkeys, No. Chickens, good to cho Broilers, 14 to 2.hs.
Froilers, over 3 hs.
Fowls, choice .14@ Live Poultry. Butter. NOTE—Assorted sizes quoted b, 65 b. tubs only.
reamery, extra—
Vt. & N. H. assorted sizes...
Northern N. Y., assorted sizes.
Northern N. Y., large tubs...
Western, large ash tubs...
Western, asss. spruce tubs...
reamery, northern firsts...
reamery, western firsts... ommon to good. Trunk butter in } or i ib prints. torage creamery, first to extra Cheese Eastern choice fresh..... Eastern firsts ...... Me., Vt. and N. H. firsts. Western firsts... 

Green Vegetables. Asparagus, hothouse, P doz .... California, P doz.... Beets, P bu...
Beet greens, P bu...
Cabbage, native, P bbl...
Carrots, P bbl...
Chicory, P doz...
Escarole, P doz...
Romaine, P doz... se cress, P doz

Onions, choice, jense, jense, onions, poor to good, p bbl.
Parsnips, p bu
Native hothouse cress, p doz
Cauliflower, each
Cucumbers, p crate
Egg plant, p crate.
Parsley, p bu
Radishes, p doz
Squash, p bbl.
Squash, small, Southern, p dr
Turnips, p lox
Turnips, p

Greenings, fancy
Common mixed, P bbl.
Red Varieties, P bush. box
common, P bbl. ranges— Florida, P box .. Hides and Pelts

Dried Apples. Evaporated, choice...... Evaporated, fair to pr..ne Sun-dried, as to quality...

ea, screened Hay and Straw. Hay, No 1, p ton .....

Straw, prime rye... Straw, oat, per ton Straw, tangled rye PLOUR AND GRAIN

Flour. - The market is firm but quiet. Spring patents, \$5 50.35 50. Spring, clear and straight, \$4 25.24 50. Winter patents, \$5 30.35 50. Winter, clear and straight, \$4 85.25 30. Corn Meal.—\$1 12.21 14 P bag, and \$2 50.25 P bbl; granulated, \$3 09.23 25 P bbl. Graham Flour.—Quoted at \$3 75@4 50 P bbl.

Ont Meal.—Strong at \$5 00@5 50 P bbl. for olled and \$5 50@6 00 for cut and ground.

63c.

Cass.—Supply ample, prices steady.

No. 2 clipped, white, 50g51c.

No. 3 clipped, white, 50dc.

Millford.—Market steady.

Winter wheat bran, sacks, \$21 00@21 50.

Winter wheat bran, sacks, \$20 00@20 50.

Mined feed, \$22 00@44 00.

Cottonseed meal for shipment, \$27 00.

Linseed, \$35 00.

**Breed's Universal** Weeder and Cultivator

Absolutely the Most Durable and Practical Weeder Ever Made for all Conditions of Soil. Removable Tooth



It will save its cost in labor every day it is used on hoed crops or for putting in grass seed or millet. It pulverizes the soil and makes a perfect seed bed. This weeder is the most exceptional bargain ever offered to farmers. It is our regular 7 ft 6 in. Removable tooth weeder, made of best material and skilled workmanship and perfect in every way. Formerly sold for \$8.00, and far superior to others

PROTAL OPPER: We will ship one Weeder to any reader of the Mass Ploughman direct While they last, f. c. b. Beston, on receipt of \$4.50. Order Now! Circular and full information free. Universal Weeder Co., 32 South Market St., Boston, Mass.

Barley.—Feed barley, 50@51c. Bye.—85c P bushel. THE WOOL MARKET. ed fleece, fine, Michigan Fine delaine, Ohio..... Ohio X, 1 and 2... Pumo Cotologue Free. aries J. Jagor Co., 174 High St., Besten, Mar

SPECIAL ONION RAISING.—N. T. T., Hartford County, Ct.: "The new onion culture," so called, consists in growing the large kinds and giving them an early start by planting in hotbeds, afterwards removing to the field. The large Italian kinds are used mostly, such as Prizetaker Adriatic White Barletta. The seed is sown in a hotbed and drilled four inches apart, and the soil pressed down firmly after covering. cown in a hotbed and drilled four inches apart, and the soil pressed down firmly after covering. The soil above the plants is kept loose and light by stirring with an iron rake, and weeds are taken out. Water should be given when needed, a thorough soaking occasionally being preferred to, frequent sprinkling. When the bulb of the onlons is about as thick as a lead pencil, they are transplanted six inches apart in drills fifteen to eighteen inches apart. Onlons are quite easy to transplant, and the work can be done when o transplant, and the work can be done whe he soil is drier than is the case with most other plants. Follow transplanting by cultiva tion of a garden hoe in order to keep the surface loose and retain the moisture. The soil should be made very fine and rich as with any kind of onion culture. Growers have good success with nitrate of soda and the various commercial fer-

LIMING ASPARAGUS .- L. A. C., Lyons, N. Y.: er's experiment was dressed with 5400 pounds air-slaked lime per acre in 1893, and one thousand pounds more were applied in 1894. No lime has been used since, the effect being lasting. The lime was dumped in small heaps and then spread. You can buy limestone and slake it with water in the heap with fully as good results on some heavy land. A ton of limestone to the acreshould be plenty for most upland needing lime.

SICK CHICKENS.—P. L. A., Washington County, R. I.: The prevalence of colds and lameness shows that your henhouse is probably too damp. A change of quarters will improve matters. Kerosene used about the swollen head parts will help the colds or roup. Put a teaspoonful of sweet spirits of nitre in the drinking water, and feed plenty of bran, meat and other pounds more were applied in 1894. No lime has water, and feed plenty of bran, meat and other

SPRING TOPDRESSING.

All grasslands (pasture and hay) receiving a topdressing should have it applied early, but where the nitrogenous portion consists of an easily soluble material, such as nitrate of sods, it would be safer to withhold this part another forthight or three weeks until there is more growth to make use of it and prevent it being washed away. Superphosphates, although a soluble manure, do not suffer loss in this manner, and may quite conveniently be sown any time. A CRAZE IN POTATOES.

It is stated that the new potato, Eldorado, has been sold in England at the rate of \$1000 per been sold in England at the rate of show per pound. This potato was recently originated by a large seed firm at Essex, England, and is sup-posed to be very resistant to certain potato dis-eases prevalent in England. At this price the seed potatoes bring three or four times their weight in gold. The excessive prices are probricher and finally help to make many other

IMPORTANCE OF THE HENS. It is estimated that the production of chicken in the United States last year reached 3,350,000, 000, and of eggs thirteen bil was \$290,000,000. The true importance of the poultry business will, however, be better appreciated by the following comparisons: Our annual wool clip is about \$28,000,000; sheep, \$65,000,000 swine, \$180,000,000; cotton, \$250,000,000; wheat, \$227,000,000; tobacco, \$43,000,000; potatoes, \$80, 000,000; barley, \$30,000,000; oats, \$200,000,000.

HOTHOUSE TOMATOES IN PENNSYLVANIA. A new hothouse tomato district is being de eloped in Lehigh County of Pennsylvania, nea the Moravian town of Emaus. One grower use in his greenhouse about 125 tons coal per season and ships from one hundred to 175 pounds o tomatoes daily to Philadelphia and other mar-kets. The methods are similarly practiced by Boston gardeners, and the Lorillard is the standard variety. The location of the business at this somewhat out-of-the-way place is owing to a sup-posed fitness of the soil for the tomato plant. The product sells at about the same price as Boston tomatoes, averaging thirty or forty cents per pound during the best part of the season. RAPID SHEEP SHEARING.

Western sheep-raising States have acquired won derful speed. There is a record of one man who sheared 250 sheep in a single day. The average for each man is about one hundred. The men never tie a sheep. They selze it by the legs with the left hand, throw it so that they can squeeze it firmly between their legs, and almost before the sheep has begun to bleat the fleece is falling in great fluffy masses. As soon as the last clip of the shears has been made the shearer kieks

It is not generally known that wood ashes, mixed with compost, are very beneficial for most pot piants. Palms are wonderfully benefited, and so are crotons, dracænas, marantas, in fact, all foliage plants. In many instances, when the plant has nearly exhausted the soll, if the top be scraped off to a little depth, and a sprinkling of wood ashes and fresh soil be added, the plant will be all right until time to repot. To many a lover of flowers this hint, to add a little wood ashes to compost, will bring many a brightened flower and much improved foliage. The mixture should be worked into the earth immediately or some of the ammonia in the manure will escape

OVERDONE GARDENING.

One of the misfortunes of garden lovers is tnat they frequently plan to do more work than can be carried on successfully. Almost every one who builds a house thinks he would like to have who builds a louse thinks he wice garden is conse-quently arranged. But when it is found, as it too often is found, that it requires an expensive wages bill to keep the place in good order, what was expected to be a pleasure becomes an an-noyance and a bore. A small place, well cared for, and everything kept up nice and orderly, gives far more satisfaction than an overgrow place that is a drag on the means of its owner In all our operations we are too apt to think we can do more than we really can. In gardening matters it is especially so.

A VIGOROUS PEAR STOCK.

**Water Lifting.** We have but to know your needs to give you highest service in

W. G. NASH, 220 State Street, Beston. Nova Scotia Ground Land Plaster, ALSO Lime, Cement and Sewer Pipe.

JACKS FOR SALE.

The finest lot of Jacks and Jennets I ever owned Some especial bargains. 25 reasons why farmer BAKER'S JACK FARM, Lawrence, Ind.

FARMS For rich farming and fruit growing Write J. D. S. HANSON, Hart, Mich. Bedelia, Pretty Little Dinah Jones, Laughing Water, Hiawatha, Anona, Navajo and 100 other popular songs, with one sheet of music, postpaid for \$1. Address ALBERT R. V. BROOKS, 2146 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

less thrifty kinds. Some growers who have set the Kieffers have been unable to find a profitable market in their vicinity and have regrafted to choicer kinds with surprising success. On the Hittinger farm near Boston are some Kieffers re-grafted to Bose which have made remarkably fine trees extremely vicerous and productive fine trees, extremely vigorous and productive and with fruit of the very finest quality. The Boston market does not take very kindly to the Kieffer, although it can be profitably sold in a season when pears are scarce. Probably three bushels of Kieffers can be grown as cheaply a two of most other varieties, hence a price some that below the average is still profitable.

AUTOMOBILES AND MARKET GARDENING. English market gardeners have made quite uccessful trial of automobiles for carrying the produce to city markets. Much depends upon getting careful and capable drivers who will thoroughly overhaul the machinery from time to time to prevent any part suddenly giving out. The English users of these machines are somewhat hampered by laws which forbid the use of heavy-weight machines on the roads. One gar dener notes the disadvantage of automobiles, in that they cannot be backed with a heavy load so easily as a cart with horses. This is a drawback when removing manure from stables or getting a load of vegetables from storehouses. Some of these gardeners use steam cultivators on their

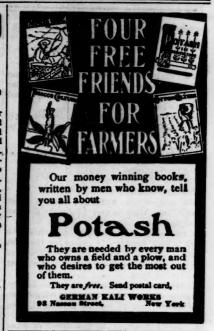
SOURCES OF FERTILIZERS

The world's supply of potash still comes in the main from the great natural deposits of Ger-many, but explorations in:Death valley and elsewhere in the United States for natural deposits of potash salts are being made with some prom-ise of success. The production of all varieties of ise of success. The production of all varieties of phosphate rock in the United States during 1902 amounted to 1,444,668 long tons, valued at \$4,636.516, as compared with 1,483,723 long tons, valued at \$5,316,403, which shows a decrease of 38,955 long tons in quantity, and \$679,887 in value from the statistics of the earlier year. Of the output for 1902, South Carolina supplied 313,365 tons, Florida 759,784. North Carolina 25,000, Tennessee 396,299, other States 720 tons. While extensive 396,799, other States 720 tons. While extensive beds of nitrate of soda are being exploited in northern San Bernardino County, Cal., most o this salt used in the United States is imported from abroad and comes from Chile. The import of nitrate into the United States in 1902 was 330, 674.4 short tons, valued at \$5,996,205, as compared with 233,692.5 tons, valued at \$5,997,595 the pre vious year.

PRODUCTIVE FORAGE CROPS. Among the forage crops under test at the Onta rio experimental farms last season were millet rio experimental farms last season were miller, rape, sorghum, grasses and clovers. The aver-age yield of green crop per acre for eight years for Golden Wonder, Holy Terror, Gold Mine, Japanese Panicle, Japanese Barnyard and Magic varieties of millet was 11.6, 11.4, 10.4, 10.3, tons per acre, respectively. The results of an eight year test with rape show that Dwarf Essex eight year test with rape show that Dwarf Essex and Dwarf Victoria yielded 23.4 and 21.8 tons of green fodder per acre. Buckbee Wonderful Bo-nanza rape,grown for the first time, gave a satisfactory yield. The average yields of sixteen va-rieties of sorghum, including sugar cane, broom-corn, Kafir corn, millo malze, Jerusalem corn etc., under test for three years are tabulated. Early Minnesota sugar cane has given the highest average yields of green fodder per acre. Of sixteen different leguminous forage crops, harry vetch led in the production of green fodder, with an average yield for two years of 13.9 tons per NEW FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The Department of Agriculture thinks quite favorably of its two latest productions in the fruit line, the citrange and the tangelo. The first is a cross of the common orange and a hardy wild kind. It is thin skinned, juicy, nearly seed-less, but almost as sour as a lemon. The tangelo on orange, and would probably thrive in a elimate like northern Florida and southern Louisiana. Luther Burbank says of his new variety of rhubarb: "It is a variety which prod year, and which up have a large and flavor or taste, or, as some express it, ground flavor, which we naturally associate with the older rhubarbs. In place of this is a mild but pronounced fruit flavor, very much resembling strawberries or raspberries, so much so that when this rhubarb is once tasted no one ever cares to taste the old kinds. Being perpetual, it produces a much greater weight of stalk throughplant is new to the world, it has not been sufciently multiplied yet to introduce to the pub-

Four thousand farmers in the Northwest ern grain belt have combined in a way that is an object lesson to farmers everywhere Dissatisfied with the speculations and undu profits of the middlemen, these producers decided to sell on their own account. They handled more than two million bushels of grain the past year on a capital of \$200,000 and made about thirty per cent., to be divided among the members. They own nineteen elevators and take the grain directly from the growers. Something of the co-operative kind is needed for Eastern milk producers, fruit growers and tobacco



FARMERS' WANTS ONE CENT A WORD

WE can spare a few sittings of eggs from our famous laying White Leghorn hens at \$1.50 for 13. Eggs carefully selected and packed. Also have a few thoroughbred Berkshire pigs for as e. Particulars cheerfully given upon application. PINE LODGE FARM, West Bomers, N. Y.

WANTED—People to get up seed orders. Silk waist or ring for ladies, watch or jack-knife for boys. HARRY DAVIS, Monson, Me.

ESQUIMAUX (Husky) Sledge Dog from Nome, Alaska, for sale. Acclimated to summers in Mas-sachusetts, kind and very intelligent. EARLE BROWN, 314 Main St., Worcester, Mass. CHESTER White spring pigs. Shorthorn calves. From as good stock as money will buy. Fine slock a specialty. SIDNEY SPRAGUE, Falconer, N.

RAVES' Strains, Whitel Wyandottes and White Rocks, are the ones that shell out the eggs and take home the blue ribbon and sliver cups. We have some of the birds. Eggs, \$2.00 for 13. HODGKIN'S POULTRY PLANT, Northampton, Mass.

SURE Cure for Croup. Guaran eed instant relief; a trial will convince you; best of references; sent anywhere on receipt of price, 50 cents per bottle. HARRY W. CASE Tariffville, Ct.

SITUATION wanted by man and wife only on a gentleman's farm, where registered stock is kept and up-to-date farming required. Best of reference. Address Z. 236 West Boylston St., Worcester, Mass. MPROVED large English Yorkshire swine, from imported stock. A. A. BRADLEY, Frewsburg, N. Y.

WE furnish good situations in Christian families at good wages at all kinds of housework. Write to SALVATION ARMY EMPLOYMENT DEPART-MENT, 124 W. 14th street, New York City. DEFORE buying hatching eggs or poultry supplies, send for free circulars. GEORGE CHAPIN, Ludlw. Mass.

NGUS and Holstein cattle. Registered and grades, all ages and sexes, and of champion blood for the beef and milk strains and at moderate prices; also nursery stock of all descriptions. MYER & SON, Bridge Jule, Del.

OOK'S Strain, R. C. Buff Orpingtons. Extra winter layers, eggs \$1.50 per sitting. Cockerels for sale. ELMER MAYNARD, Brier, Mass.

OR SALE—Farm of 30 acres well adapted for dairy and mark-t gardening! been well dressed for 30 years; half mile from town. W. H. H. SMITH, P. O. Box II, Nantucket, Mass. OR SALE—56-acre farm, level land, free from stone, silo in barn, hot and cold water in house; one mile from centre and depot, buildings in middle of farm on good road. E. W. LOCKE, Lancaster, Mass.

WANTED-Light farm work by an old soldier who thoroughly understands care of farm stock, poultry and garden. Or would hire small farm with stock and tools. Address VETERAN, Care MASSA-CHUSETTS PLOUGHNAN.

STRAWBERRY Plants and asparagus roots; cata logue free. HITCHCOCK'S NURSERY, Spring field, Mass.

TRICTLY reliable American her ismen, good milk-ers and practical all-round cattlemen wish situa-tion on up-to-date farm together. Address, HERDS-MEN, P. O. Box 2314, Boston, Mass.

DEEP O' DAY brooder wanted. DR. NOTTAGE, Goshen, Mass.

CTRAWBERRY PLANTS and asparagus roots at lowest prices; catalogue free. C. PEIRCE, Dighton, Mass. WHIPLASHES—Buckskin, guaranteed; list free. EASTERN WHIPLASH AGENCY, Bristol, Ct.

OR SALE—Farm of 100 acres, grain and grocery store connected; rural free delivery; two miles to railroad station. WM. F. PAYNE, Zoar, Mass.

CHOICE Jersey Wakefield cabbage plants, wintered in cold frames; none but good, stocky plants will be sent out: price \$4 per, thousand. ALBERT S. WALKER, South Portsmouth, R. I. GOLDEN Spangled Hamburgs. My strain is very hardy and are excellent layers, just the birds for a farm. At the late New York show I exhibited two birds, both pullets, winning first and second. For prices address JOHN LOWELL, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

DOSITION as working foreman on farm, by married man; had experience farming for self. S. M. FAULKNER, Box 302, Holliston, Mass.

WANTED-Single man to carry on farm. MRS. L. CURTIS, Irasburg, Vt. DERRY Baskets Less than factory prices for immediate orders. CHARLES ALLEN, Terryville,

ARM for sale—105 acres, keeps 14 cows and team, plenty wood, water, frult, good buildings. R. F. D. telephone; \$12:0; reasonable terms. BOX 167, Bradford, Vt.

MERICAN man, married, wishes position as team-ster on farm; good milker; no liquer. C. BE-VANS, Washington Depot, Ct. EXPERIENCED milkman wants position in or around Boston. T. B. MURPHY, Spear St. Dairy, Burlington, Vt.

PRIL I, by man and wife, a town farm to manage and run. G. G., South Hadley, Mass. WANTED-Position as working foreman on up-to-date dairy farm, or would hire farm with stock and tools. BOX 191, West Swanzey, N. H.

WANTED—By young American dairyman, situation as second hand in creamery or cheese factory; references. G. A. CADWELL, Chester, Mass. GOOD man on farm wanted : must be good milker; competent to run a retail milk route some of the time, and strictly temperate; send references and price per month. M. R. ROBBINS & SON, Brattle-boro, Vt.

A MBITIOUS man and wife, or single man, without children, for steady work on farm; good tene-ment; no cows, no smoking, no liquor: must be extra good ox teamstor. DAVID BOOTH, Stratford, Ct.

SINGLE man, general farm work; \$20 and board for year; no tobacco or liquor. BOULDER FARM, Stockbridge, Mass.

BRIGHT, quick boy, 16 or 18 years of age, to work on a market garden. Address 129 BOWLES ST., Springfield, Mass. DELIABLE married man on farm; good milker and teamster; no liquor; state wages wanted, with tenement. A. N. BRICKETT, Gile Street, Haverhill Mass.

DELIABLE men over thirty years of age to repre-less tus in old and new territory; good, perma-nent position. C. R. BURR & CO., Nurserymen, Hartford, Ct.

GOOD, reliable man to work on farm; good milker and teamster; references expected. M. M. WOOD, P. O. Box, Waterbury, Ct.

DOSITION wanted on small suburban or country place, as all-round man, by married American of good family, who is houest, reliable and temperate; thoroughly familiar with care and handling of horses and cows, care and production of fruits, vegetables, poultry, iswns, etc.; best of references as to character and ability. MELZAR WOODBURY, Port Chester, N.Y.

### Our Domes.

The Workbox

KNITTED INFANT'S SHIRT.

Two skeins of threefold Saxony yarn, one pair of steel needles No. 16, and ribbon for the neck. Cast on seventy-one stitches and knit one row plain.

2d row—One plain, over (\*), 3 plain, knit 3 together, 3 plain, over, repeat from (\*) to

3d row-Purled. 4th row-Like second.

5th row-Purled. 6th row-Like second.

7th row-Purled. 8th row-Plain knitting. Repeat from first 5 times, then narrow 1 stitch to give an even number of stitches on needle.

Knit 1 plain, purl 1 alternately, until the back is long enough—10 inches for the first size. Bind off. Repeat the directions for the front, carrying them out until the front

is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches long. Divide the stitches on two needles for the opening at the neck. On the stitches on one needle, knit 2½ inches in length, then knit until that side is as long as the back, narrowing 1 stitch at the front opening each row. Bind off. Work the upper por tion of second half of the front on the stitches that remain on the other needle, narrowing these, of course, on the opposite side, also toward the front opening. narrowing is done to make the neck lower in the front than the back. Join the shoulders and under-arm seams, leaving an opening large enough for the sleeve.

Cast on 70 stitches for the top of the sleeve, knit in pattern-1 plain, purl 1, alternately decreasing 1 stitch at the end of every fourth row, until there are 60 stitches on the needle. Knit without decreasing until sleeve is 5 inches long. Then 2 plain, purl 2 alternately for 2 inches, and bind off. Sew up seams of sleeves, and arrange them in armholes. Crochet row of holes round neck and finish with shell. Run ribbon in EVA M. NILES.

### A Children's Garden.

We want every school child in the State to grow a few plants this summer. We want every one of them to learn something of why and how plants grow, and the best and surest way to learn is to grow the plants and to watch them carefully. We want every one to become interested in everything

hat lives and grows. It does not matter o very much just what kind of plants one grows, as it does that he grows something, and grows it the best that he knows how. We want the children to grow these plants for the love of it-that is, for the fun of it—and so we propose that they grow flowers; for when one grows pumpkins and potatoes, and such things, he is usually thinking of how much money he is going to make at the end of the season. Yet, we should like some rivalry in the matter in every school, and we therefore propose that a kind of a fair be held at the schoolhouse next September, soon after school begins, so that each child may show the flowers which he has grown. What a jolly time

Now, we must not try to grow too many things or to do too much. Therefore, we propose that you grow sweet peas and China asters. They are both easy to grow, and the seeds are cheap. Each one has many colors, and everybody likes them. Now let us tell you just how we would grow them.

1. The Place.-Never put them-or any other flowers-in the middle of the lawnthat is, not out in the centre of the yard, They do not look well there, and the grass roots run under them and steal the food and moisture. I am sure that you would not like to see a picture hung up on a fence-post. It has no background and it looks out of place. The picture does not mean anything when hung in such a spot. In the same way, a flower bed does not mean anything when set out in the centre of a lawn. We must have a background for or Dwarf German it, if possible a wall upon which to hang it. So we will put the flower bed just in front of some bushes or near the back fence, or alongside the smoke-house, or along the walk at the side of the house, or in the back yard. The flowers will not only look better in such places, but it will not matter so much if we make a failure of our flower bed: there are always risks to run for the old hen may scratch up the seeds, the cow may break into the yard some summer night, or some bug may eat the

plants up. Perhaps some of the children may live so near to the schoolhouse that they can grow their plants upon the school grounds, and so have sweet peas and asters where there are usually docks and smartweeds. Grow them alongside the fence, or against the schoolhouse, if there is a place where the eaves will not drip on them.

2. How to Make the Bed .- Spade the ground up deep. Take out all the roots of docks and thistles and other weeds. Shake the dirt all out of the sods and throw the grass away. You may need a little manure in the soil, especially if the land is either very hard or very loose and sandy. But the manure must be very fine and well mixed into the soil. It is easy, however, to make sweet pea soil so rich that the plants will run to vine and not bloom well.

Make the bed long and narrow, but not narrower than three feet. If it is narrower than this the grass roots will be apt to run under it and suck up the moisture. If the bed can be got at on both sides, it may be as wide as five feet.

Sow the seeds in little rows crosswise the bed. The plants can then be weeded and hoed easily from either side. If the rows are marked by little sticks, or if a strong mark is left in the earth, you can break the crust between the rows (with a rake) before the plants are up. The rows ought to be four or five inches further apart than the width of a narrow rake.

it where you cannot find it, for we are going to water this garden with a rake! We want you to learn, in this little garden, the first great lesson in farming-how to save the water in the soil. If you learn that much this summer you will know more than many old farmers do. You know that the soil is moist in the spring when you plant the seeds. Where does this moisture go to? It dries upgoes off into the air. If we could cove up the soil with something we should prevent the moisture from drying up. Let us We will make this covering by raking the dressing for my cabbage, which was sliced bed every few days-once every week, anythe soil becomes hard and crusty, as it does

ing. Then in the morning, when the sur-

ing. Then in the morning, when the surface begins to get dry, begin the raking again to keep the water from getting away. Sprinkling the plants every day or two is one of the surest ways to spoil them.

4. When and How to Sow.—The sweet peas should be put in just as soon as the ground can be dug, even before frosts are passed. Yet good results can be had if the seeds are put in as late as the tenth of May. In the sweet-peas garden at Corneli, lest In the sweet-pea garden at Corneli, last year, we sowed the seeds on the twentieth of April. This was about right. The year before we aswed them on the thicken before we sowed them on the thirtieth. If sown very early they are likely to bloom better, but they may be gone before the middle of September. The blooming can be much prolonged if the flowers are out as soon as they begin to fade.

Plant sweet peas deep—two or three or sometimes even four inches. When the plants are a few inches high, pull out a part of them so that they will not stand nearer together than six inches in the row. It is a good plan to sow sweet peas in double rows -that is, put two rows only five or six inches apart—and stick the brush or place

the chicken-wire support between them.

China asters may be sown from the middle of May to the first of June. In one large test at Cornell we sowed them on June 4, and had good success, but this is rather later than we would advise. The China asters are autumn flowers, and they should be in their prime in September and

early October.
Sow the aster seed shallow—not more than a half-inch deep. The tall kinds of asters should have at least a foot between the plants in the row, and the dwarf kinds six to eight inches.

Sometimes China asters have rusty yellow spots on the undersides of their leaves. This is a fungous disease. If it appears have your father make some ammo-niacal carbonate of copper solution and then spray them with it; or bordeaux mixture will do just as well or better, only that discolors the leaves and flowers.

5. What Varieties to Choose.-In the first place, do not plant too much. A garden which looks very small when the pusry-wilows come out and the frogs begin to peep is pretty big in the hot days of July. Age four feet wide and twenty feet long, half sweet peas and half asters, is about as big as most boys and girls will take care of.

In the next place, do not get too many varieties. Four or five kinds each of peas and asters will be enough. Buy the named varieties—that is, those of known colors not the mixed packets. If you are very fond of reds, then choose the reddest kinds: but it is well to put in at least three colors. The varieties which please you may not please me or your neighbor, so that I cannot advise you what to get, but I will give some lists which may help you.

Amongst all the sweet peas grown at Cornell last year, the following seemed to be est on our grounds:

Dark purple-Waverly, Duke of Clarence. Striped purple-Gray Friar, Juanita, Sen-

Lavender-Countess of Radnor, Dorothy Tennant, Lottie Eckford. White-The Bride, Emily Henderson oneen of England, Alba Magnifica.

Primrose-Mrs. Eckford. White flushed with pink—Blushing Beauty, Katherine Tracy, Eliza Eckford. Striped or flaked pink-Ramona, Mrs oseph Chamberlair.

Orange-pink-Lady Penzance, Meteor Rose-pink-Her Majesty, Splendor, Aple Blossom, Boreatton. Rose-pink shaded with orange-Firefly,

Princess Victoria. Of China asters, the Comet type-in various colors-will probably give the most satisfaction. They are mostly large-growing kinds. Other excellent kinds are the Perfection and Peony-flowered, Semple or Branching, Chrysanthemum flowered, Washington, Victoria, and, for early, Queen German Quilled, Victoria Needle and Lilliput. Very dwarf kinds are Dwarf Bouquet

# Health Fads on the Brain.

York Education.

To get all sorts of health fads on the brain is a disease in itself. It is a very prevalent disease, too. With a few foolish rules to observe, a whole lot of hygienic quirks to adjust to and a schedule of superstitious sanitary notions diligently followed by day and dreamed of by night, is a malady which begins as a mental derangement and ends in a complete physical fizzle. No room left for a spontaneous life, no place for free joy-ous liberty. Not a minute's pace for free, rollicking disregard. Everything fixed, every minute disposed of, introspections without number. Forebodings, misgivings, hovering vaguely about the mind, like flocks of carrion crows. Such a life is not worth living. One might a thousand times better go back to the reckless regime of a rough rider.—Medical Talk.

# Dressing for Sliced Cabbage.

The following incident happened several years ago, early in our married life: We had invited perhaps a dozen members of my husband's family to dine with us on Sunday. Some of them were aunts and cousins we had never entertained before and all the ladies had enviable reputation as cooks. So I had put much thought into my bill of fare, and on the Saturday previ ous I made all possible preparations.

I remember that roast capon fattened on the farm was the main dish, and cream pie was to appear as a part of the dessert. I chose it partly because I could make the filling on Saturday, and Sunday's work would only be to place it in the pastry shell and slip into the oven while the meringue ple, but I had eaten it often on the home table and I had mother's recipe. So I had no fears but that I could concoct a superior article myself. The butter, 3. How to Water the Plants.-I wonder if ficer, sugar and milk were all cooked toyou have a watering-pot? If you have, put gether, a creamy custard resulting, which was most gratifying; then the proper number of beaten eggs was added; and later. I did not look at the mixture again till rather late the next morning, and then was appalled to find it creamy indeed It was "runny," delicious to taste, but not nearly stiff enough for pies. I knew thing. that I mustn't cook it further or the eggs would curdle; so I crossed cream pic the list and wrote in cherry pie and had them made and baking on short order, but what should I do with that cream?

A daring idea came to me. I had made no thin, and was to be served with the meat course in true country fashion. I took about a pint of the "ple timber." I added

at the table, whispered in my ear to my great delight, though I concealed it quite, "Tell me how you make your cabbage dressing, it is delicious!"

And I chuckled to myself at the thought of how she would look if I should tell her: " First you must make some thin cre JULIA COOK GREEN.

### Rules for Longevity.

An English medical journal recently made a collection of recipes for the pres-ervation of life. Of these it says: "They ervation of life. Of these it says: "They are curiously diverse in details, though in essentials they are alike." Abraham Lincoln's maxims were: "Do not worry; eat three square meals a day; say your prayers; think of your wife; be courteous to your creditors: keep your digestion good; steer clear of billousness; exercise; go slow and easy; maybe there are other things that your special case requires to make you happy, but, my friend, these, I reckon, will give you a good life."

Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson said: "The would-be centenarian should never smoke or drink—especially the latter, and

smoke or drink—especially the latter, and he should eat very little meat. He should keep early hours and work as little as possible by artificial light. Moreover, he ould not make haste to be rich, and he should avoid worry and consuming ambi-

Moltke, when asked in his ninetieth yes how he had maintained his health and activity, answered: "By great moderation things and by regular outdoor ex-

Crispi said that "regularity and absti ence are the secrets of long life." Sidney Cooper also believed in regularity. Legouve attributed his long life to regu-

Neal Dow of Maine laid stress on the careful avoidance of fretting, of disturbance of the digestive organs and of exposure to sudden or protracted cold with insufficient protection against its influence. Cornaro's rule was extreme temperan in eating and moderation in drinking; he took anything that agreed with him and

Chevreul was sparing in food, and, like Cornaro, cultivated cheerfulness.

The late Sir Isaac Holden believed that he owed his great length of years to his habit of living mainly on fruit and avoiding all starchy foods, including bread. Jowett told Dr. G. N. Pope, the well-

nothing that did not.

known Tamil scholar, that "to have a great work in progress is the way to live long." According to Sir James Sawyer, the secre of longevity consists in "paying attention to a number of small details."

## For Untrained Nurses

In these days of trained nurses less at tention is paid to the training of the daughters of the household in the care of the sich than in old-fashioned times, when trained nurses were unknown and hired nurses never resorted to except in extreme cases Yet every woman ought to have at least some knowledge of sick-room lore to enable her to meet emergencies when a trained nurse cannot be found, and those who understand little about nursing the sick should attend lectures on the subject when ever possible.

Cleanliness and method are, of course, the first essentials of nursing. The room must be systematically cared for, yet in such a manner as not to disturb the patient. Complete ventilation is a necessity. In winter an open are should, if possible, be kept burning in the sick room, as this is the most wholesome way of heating a room and also ventilating it thoroughly. The sick room should be kept at an even temperature Sixty-five or seventy degrees is the correct one in most cases; but the physician should be consulted in this matter, as in some forms of disease a higher and in others a lower

Towels and bed linen to be used by the sick should in winter be warmed and aired thoroughly after they are taken out of the

cases of infectious disease it is important to have a disinfecting fluid to use in cleaning china, clothing, bedding and other articles for the sick room. All articles to be laundered should be wrung out in this fluid and then flung out of the window before being carried through the house. Nothing used in the room should be hung out of doors on a clothesline unless it has first been disinfected. If everything is disinfected before it is taken from the room the contagion can be kept from the rest of the house. A sheet wrung out in a weak solution of carbolic acid or some other disinfectant and hung just outside the door of the room will do much to prevent the escape of infected dust. A cap that completely covers the hair should be worn by the voman who cares for a person with a contagious disease, and her gowns should be of light material and simply made, so that they can be easily disinfected and put wh the washtub once or twice a week. -New York Tribune.

# Harmony of Mind and Body.

Dr. W. G. Anderson declares: "A one sided education is not perfect, and that cheme for 'unfolding a human being' that leaves out the physical is one-sided. Instead of strengthening the foundation of ation, or developing the material upon which we are to build, we vary, modify, change and elaborate the superstructure. and then wonder why we make so little progress. 1 do not hesitate to place myself or record as prophecying that the living of the completest life that it is possible to live will be realized when the foundation of education is strengthened; when the belief prevails that the groundwork is just as important, though neither so beautiful nor impressive as the building itself.

et food rich in material to build up the body you live in. Brain, bone and muscle are not made out of layer cake and floating island.

Dress in warm, light clothing, so that the circulation may be even over the whole body. If you wish sound lungs, dress so that you can breathe deeply, and if yo wish a clear head, keep your feet warm and

Eat moderately, sleep moderately, and hurry up moderately. Be moderate in every-

Don't fret and worry about your own af fairs or your neighbors'. A fretful, irri-table temper can break down the constitu-tion sooner than hard work.

Eat, sleep and rest at regular hours. The millions of brain cells and delicate nerves are adjusted to a certain rhythm, which results in harmonipus living and thinking. Destroy this rhythm by irregular hours and the whole nervous system is thrown

tips of the toes and fingers, giving fresh life to the whole body. Genial, unselfish cheerfulness, which warms a man in his inmost life, helps him to be strong and well, not only in body, but

To bend the shoulders and hollow the cheet when walking, not only injures the lungs, but gives one a look of weariness and depression. To bend forward, with the legs lagging behind, is not only an ungraceful, but a very tiresome way of walking, as all the strain comes on the back.

Hold the chest and head up with strength and courses and the chiral cown with firm.

and courage, and the chin down with firmand courage, and the onin down with firm-ness; put the foot down lightly and evenly; bend the little spring in the instep which makes the step easy and flexible, and then walk from the hips, and not from the knees. Walking is a delightful and fascinating ex-ercise when practiced as an accomplish-

Remember the old saying: "A healthful soul in a healthful body." Preserve the harmony of mind and body.—Mechanic Art

Domestic Hints. CREAM OF TOMATO SOUPS.

Peel two young carrots, one young turnip, one or two stalks of celery and a leek of a small onion. Add a few sprays of parsley and half a bunch of chives cut up in small bits, and a cive of garile if desired. Boil these flavorings and vegetables for an hour in a pint and a half of water, and then add a quart can of tomatoes, cook stored for two hours longer and then strain water, and then add a quart can of tomatoes, cook slowly for two hours longer and then strain through a colander. Melt a large tablespoonful of butter in a saucepan, stir it until quite brown and add two tablespoonfuls of flour. Finally stir in a cup of the soup and then turn this thickened mixture into the remainder of the soup. Cook the mixture for fifteen minutes more and season it with a tablespoonful of sugar, one tablespoonful of sait and a scant teaspoonful of penner. For brown squares of bread, an inch in pepper. Pry brown squares of bread, an inch in length, and place them in the soup tureen, pour ing the soup over them.

CHICKENS, A LA BELLEVUE. Truss two chickens or fowls for broiling, and raize them in white broth in the usual manner braize them in white broth in the usual manner; when done set them to cool, and mask them completely with some reduced Bechamel sauce, in which should be mixed a fourth part of aspicely. Previously to saucing the chickens the Bechamel thus prepared must be stirred in a stewpan imbedded in rough ice until it just begins to get firm; it should then be immediately poured over the chickens; these should be deco-rated upon the breast with black truffles or red tongue, and placed upon their dish with a trimmed and glazed tongue in the centre. Ornament them by placing a roll of chopped aspic jelly around the base, then outside this some bold

### routons of aspic jelly, and serve. CREAM OF GREEN PEAS.

Open a can of green peas and reserve a fourth of a cupful. To the remainder add three cupfuls of chicken broth or stock, and simmer for fifteen of chicken broth or stock, and simmer for fifteen minutes. Melt a fourth of a cupful of butter, add an equal amount of flour and when well blended add the first mixture to it gradually, and boil up well; then rub through a sieve. Reheat, add the well; then rub through a sieve. Heneat, add the reserved peas and hot milk to make the desired consistency, about three cupfuls. Season to taste with salt and pepper; let it just come to a boil, and serve with crisped crackers. A cupful of whipped cream may be stirred into the soup just before serving, and it adds greatly to its daintness, although it is not essential. Another way is to serve in bouillon, cups with a specuful way is to serve in bouillon cups with a spoonful of whipped cream floating on the surface.—What

STUFFED TOMATOES. Cut the tops off large, firm tomatoes and with a spoon scoop out the contents, taking care not to break through the sides of the tomato. Take the part you have removed, chop it fine with an equal part of breadcrumbs, season with a teaspoonful of onion juice, salt and pepper to taste and return the mixture to the tomatoes. Strey breadcrumbs over the top, put on two or three bits of butter, cover and bake for half an hour. Uncover and brown.

# BAVARIAN COFFEE CREAM.

Dissolve half an ounce of gelatine in three or four tablespoonfuls of hot water, then add to it four ounces of powdered sugar and put through a sieve. Whip a pint of cream and when firm put it on ice for fifteen minutes. When the gela-tine begins to stiffen add the whipped cream, whipping the mixture well as you go along. Add a gill of strong black coffee, put into a mould and set in the ice cave for at least an hour before serving.

OYSTER COCKTAILS

make oyster ecektails, but for purposes of com-parison it is sometimes desirable to have numerous recipes. For this particular one, then, put into a glass the juice of a lemon, plenty of sait. a Some go so far in preparing this dressing as to introduce a drop or two of onlon julce. After the dressing is carefully blended, put in the oysters, pretty well drained from their own liquor; allow them to stand immersed in the liquor; allow them to stand immersed in the dressing for at least fifteen minutes before serv-

# Hints to Housekeepers.

Considerable judgment is needed in the fur nishing of a smoking-room to make its decora-tion, while pleasing to the eye, subservient to the main object, and to render it thoroughly cosey and at the same time free from all superflu furnishings. Paneling, carved within a few feet of the celling, and finished with a deep frieze in some warm, rich color, is the best wall treat some warm, rich color, is the best wall treat ment. Sporting cups and trophies can be ar ranged along the moulded top of this paneling and a few good engravings hung along the wood-work. The floor should be of polished boards work. The noor should be of poissed boards or parquetry, and a carpet is undestrable. A few skins and warm-toned rugs that can be taken up and shaken every morning may be used. The windows may be paned with leaded glass, with, perhaps, a touch of color, and the curtains, while warm and substantial looking. should by no means be of a fabric to which mem ories of the fragrant weed will cling. Linen with borders of stencil or applique, may be used and should reach no further than the window-sill. Serge, with borders of contrasting color, might also be used. There should be no portieres, but a screen of Spanish leather may be placed in front of the door as a protection from draughts. An inglenook is indispensable to the ideal smok-ing-room, and the chairs should be deep seated and wide backed. There should be a large and useful table, capable of holding ash trays, books, reading lamp, etc., a book wagon be easiest chair, a bureau bookcase, with a let-down flap for writing, and book shelves in convecorners, with tops capable of holding mas knick-knacks.

Somebody has discovered (a woman, of course) that "homemade" Japanese dwarf trees are just as pretty and far less expensive than those grown by a professional. It is merely a matter of time and patience. All the little branches and all the little roots have to be systematically pruned for four or five years. At the end of tha period the simple little evergreen for which one paid a dollar, perhaps, has developed into a first-class "century-old dwarf," with all the earmarks of the genuine article, for which anywhere from \$25 to \$75 is usually asked—and paid.

Mix fresh Philadelphia cream cheese with cay-enne pepper and paprika. Mould in a ball and send to the table to be eaten with apples or pears at dessert. It is good with saltines or other crackers with the salad.

To restore the color of cashmere that has been splashed with mud, sponge the discolored paris with water with a small piece of soda dissolved

The use of cooking thermometers, which unti recently was almost thoroughly confined to hotels and restaurants, is increasing in private kitchens. Most modern housekeepers count them nowa-days as necessities, and they are to be found in the soil becomes hard and crusty, as it does after a rain. Instead of pouring water on the bed, therefore, we will keep the moisture in the bed.

If, however, the soil becomes so dry in spite of you that the plants do not thrive, then water the bed. Do not sprinkle it, but water it. Wet it clear through at even
were satisfied, apparently.

About a pint of the "pie timber." I added and the whole nervous system is thrown into a jangle, the brain confused, the digestion of the brain confused, the digestion disturbed, and presently we hear of any house-furnishing about. The "Vita Nuova" does not exist alone to intervent the bed and the whole nervous system is thrown into a jangle, the brain confused, the digestion disturbed, and presently we hear of any house-furnishing about. The "Vita Nuova" does not exist alone disturbed and they indicate at what temperature which somewhat exceeds 460°. In addition they indicate at what temperature distinct the lowest temperature which somewhat exceeds 460°. In addition they indicate at what temperature distinct the lowest temperature which somewhat exceeds 460°. The "Vita Nuova" does not exist alone distinction of Dante, but it is a possible realization of the individual in out of the whole nervous system is thrown line and they water to be found into a jangle, the brain confused, the digestical and they are to be found into a jangle, the brain confused, the digestical and they make the beautiful and they indicate at what temperature which somewhat exceeds 460°. In addition they indicate at what temperature distinction of Dante, but it is a possible realization of the individual in out of the mean house exceeds 460°. In addition they indicate at what temperature distinction of the individual in other ways and they are to be found into a jangle, the brain confused, the digestical and they need to be any house-furnishing about a color of the manter to disturbed, and they need to the last depose and they are to be found into a jangle, the brain confused, the digestical and the w

well as in the oven.—Cooking Club.

A bedroom set for a young girl in white enameled wood with pink roses was admired. The bed was of wood, with a rather high headboard of a graceful shape, and the roses were disposed over it carelessly. The dressing of the bed was original. There was a roll beister covered with cretome pink roses on a cream ground, and the spread was of the same material. This was cut to exactly fit the top of the mattrees, and had a full ruffle, which did not, however, hang over the sides, but were tucked in along the sides. The effect was of a full puff. All the cushions, etc., of the room were in this cretonne, and the curof the room were in this cretonne, and the cur-lains were barred dimity, with a quaint, old-lashioned valance of cretonne.

Cut flowers will last much longer if a little car bonate of soda be added to the water in which they are stood.

A growing plant should be kept in the room with a piano, says a piano-tuner. As long as the plant thrives the piano will. The reason that a piano is injured by a dry, overheated room is piano is injured by a dry, overheated room is that all the moisture is taken out of the sounding board. The board is forced into the case so tightly that it bulges up in the centre, and though the wood is supposed to be as dry as possible when this is done, it contains some moisture, and gathers more on damp days. When this moisture is dried out the board flattens and finally cracks.

### fastion Notes.

ee Millinery openings in several large shops occupied the attention of shoppers this week. The wealthy go to these openings to buy, and other people go to admire and to gather ideas. There is, of course, a certain distinction about the first models, many of which are imported, and the others copied from importations. Although the Easter hat has been relegated to the antiquities, women of taste no longer appearing at church in gala dress, the close of Lent usually sees the last of cold weather and spring hats sees the last of cold weather and spring hats begin to show themselves.

... The displays this week showed some hand some colored hats. Pale blue, rose color and pink, mauve, bright red, bluet, green and lemon pink, mauve, bright red, bluet, green and lemon yellow are the prevailing shades. There are many of the yellow tones, and one of the large shops was entirely sold out of thats of this color two days after they were placed on sale. So we may expect to see much yellow. It is a cheerful hue, but not universally becoming.

. Everywhere lace is used, a great deal of it real. An exquisite round hat had a crown com-posed of rich pink roses crushed together with-out any foliage, and a rolled brim, of pink satin straw. The entire hat was swathed in a veil of black Chantilly, the edges of which droop

over the brim.

••a Another picture hat was of transparent Tuscan straw with black lace inset in the crown and
edging the brim. Beneath the lace crown were tiny pink roses. A short black ostrich plume trimmed one side of the hat.

. Not many black hats are shown. Of cours they will be worn. There is no danger of such a useful article of dress as the black hat ever going out of fashion. Brown hats abound every-where. A pretty fashion which will undoubtedly be popular is that of veils that exactly match the hat, both in color and texture. For example, a brown street hat trimmed in small roses which shade from burnt orange to brown and brown other dotted net, has an accompanying veil of the net, lace edged. The veil is draped around the brim of the hat, and falls quite loosely, like a valance all around. This is a very old style revived. Our grandmothers used to wear black Chantilly draperies around their scoop bonnets in the same

One sees few sprays of flowers. Everything has garlands, usually of very small roses. A large hat of pale blue has three rows of shaded rellow roses encircling the crown like a band this covered with a white lace veil, which is per-mitted to hang low in the back. There is no other trimming. Another blue hat has the entire crown composed of pink roses, with two white Mercury wings on either side.

. A charming hat for dress occasions is a\*A charming hat for dress occasions is a large Leghorn, a straw that never loses popu-larity. The shape is Louis Selze, which means that it has a wide, floppy brim, apparently un-wired, and the back is turned up sharply. A fringe of tiny pink rosebuds with long, green stems is arranged across the front of the brim, and a double garland of pink roses, intertwined with avoight pure ribbon grosses the top of the with exquisite pink ribbon, crosses the top of the hat and extends over the back.

. In the majority of cases a transparent black hat is more becoming than one of solid straw or fabric. Black maline, not in the thick twists and ropes so often seen, but in shirrings and soft folds, is one of the best materials for black hats. Lace is always good; chiffon not quite as suit- has well said that irritability is a sin of the able. A distinguished hat of Chantilly is in a wide tricorae shape. It has no trimming, save a physical inharmony, to be overcome by large pompom of white ostrich feathers, with a black aigrette.

. There seems to be no end to the lovely new silks. Under a dozen or more high-sounding trade names, one finds old favorites greatly improved and ingeniously varied. The Messalines appear in shaded tones, and are called Messaline ombre and Messaline antique. Pin checks in shaded effects are charming. Clair de lune silk posed of many small dots. Pols Ninette is a very heer silk voile, with satin dots, the whole si face covered with a dainty printed design. The ombre silks look beautiful in the shops, but they are so striking that one would surely tire of gorgeous rainbow in an evening gown of pink silk, the gown shading from red around the hem to the palest shade of pink near the top of the podice, but such a costume could not be worn ore than two or three times in a year. If one is rich -nough, this counts for nothing, of course. The shaded silks are especially effective when

accordion or sun-plaited.

••• A handsome new material has a foundation of white or cream net, on which is appliqued a pattern of flowers in figured silk. Blue, yellow and mauve tones are seen. Printed nets promise to be great favorites. A fine net printed with pink flowers is covered with tiny crystal dots, g ving a dewy impression. A great deal of tinsel is used with these nets. In fact, gold and silver are much used in trimmings. On the counters where dress trimmings are sold are found plisse ruffles by the yard, some of them flounce width, each ruffle being edged with tinsel. Colors striped with black or white are striking.

\*A white chiffon gown has a waist composed almost altogether of rows of Valenciennes lace, each row headed with a narrow gold braid. The sleeves are half-long, and are made of graduated ruffles of Valenciennes, the last one being four inches wide. The skirt is piaited, and has two shaped flounces trimmed with lace and gold braid. High girdle of white satin. Such a pretty dinner gown for a young oman has a foundation of white dotted chiffon.

The skirt is plaited around the top, and is crossed by two wide rows of fine lace banding. On this is sewn a Greek fret design of pale blue baby ribbon. One such row crosses the bodice in the middle. The bodice is high-necked, and has a little yoke banded with rows of the ribbon. The elbow sleeves are three puffs with tiny bows of blue ribbon. The high girdle is blue satin.

•• A discouraging feature of the spring skirts is the prevalence of circular tucks and circular bands of trimming. Only tall women can afford these effects, and even they should beware of taking too much away from the length of limb so cases list to grace. Another destroyers essential to grace. Another destroyer of height is the separate coat, which promises to continue through the coming season in pongee, silk and lace. Only one thing does favor the short woman and that is the prevalence of stripes in drsss materials.—New York Evening Post.

### The World Beautiful. Lilian Whiting, in Boston Budget "The power of our own will to determine

tain facts is, itself, one of the facts of life."

one who is sensitive to aspirations toward the more ideal life and its possibility flashes before him revealed in all the glos freshness of a dream. It flashes be and the fore him. but if he makes no effort to tr into immediate realizations it away into the light of common a mute it ly fades

seen no more.

There can hardly be a higher made of the peculiar opportunities of lithan to make some practical stuof this possible vita nuova that would the entire conditions and aspec living. The vita nuova, consider actual achievement, is both practice desirable. One may, literally, daily as an and morning in newness of life. By resist. ible and all-conquering power ought and will one may achieve this tra

A large proportion of the re-

and simlessness of life is, in reality for a finer quality of life. The de and darkness that impel the sun doubtless a form of a nebulous lon better states which remain submerged in crude and futile discontent. But auova is not secured by rushing across a continent, or around the world, or by rashly escaping from the physical body, and joy and exaltation are qualities spirit, and are not conditioned upon locality nor obtained by changes on the external plane. They must be sought within. In the somewhat generally prevalent quest after a new life—even if the aim is not recognized by that term-there is a constant inquiry as to what books shall be read as to what writers can offer the key that will unlock the golden portals of joy The reply can always be made in a word, the Bible. Especially in the gospels of the New Pestament is there the most infinite counsel, suggestion and inspiration. Helpful as are numberless books in ethics, poetry and philosophy, the world could well spare them all for the New Testament alone. Its power to enlarge the conception of life and o uplift and ennoble the spirit can never be adequately described. It is the new miracle, every day and every hour, in our

human experience. Let one take, for instance, the closing of the fourth chapter of Second Corinthians: Paul is explaining that all varieties of experience "redound to the glory of God, and then he points out that because of this knoweledge "we faint not"; that even if the outward man faints, "yet the inward man is renewed day by day," and our "light affliction,"—whatever it be,—"is but for a moment," and it "worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory"; that is, the affliction, whatever its nature, educates the spirit; it is a test and a trial that develops patience and love and faith and sacrifice—all of which are, indeed, 'a weight of glory," and we cannot regret the process if we thus gain the results. The immediate things of the moment,-the things that are seen,—are temporal, St. Paul proceeds to say, but the things which are not seen are eternal. The process, so to speak, is temporal; it may be a discipline of pain, but it is a passing phase, while the results,—the qualities one gains, are eternal and become a part of the immortality of character.

Now to achieve this "power of our own will to determine certain facts,"-to control and create our lives,-is "a fact of life" conditioned upon spiritual power, and then, in the last analysis, conditioned wholly upon uniting one's own will with the will God. In this union alone can be found the vita nuova. The exaltation of spirit that renders this union possible depends to some extent upon physical conditions as well as moral aspiration." The body is the temple of the Holy Ghost" and to thus hold it is largely a question of simplicity of food, of eating lightly, of keeping the physical state in that exquisite state of exhibaration of energy only compressed by the proper bathing, exercise in the open air, and simple food with all habits dominated and controlled by beautiful thoughts. Mrs. Stowe better sleep, air, food and exercise,-by all that builds the body into rhythmic harmony, and thus, to keep the body as the temple of the spirit is a signal condition of chieving the Vita Nuova. The Brunswick, Boston.

# Gems of Thought.

... As a man travels on in the journey of life. his objects of wonder daily diminish, and he is continually finding out some very simple cause or some great matter of marvel. - Washington

.... Don't try to fight your wandering thoughts in prayer, it is only self fighting self. Be still, and recognize that you are the temple of the Holy Ghost, and wait for Him to pray in you.— W. R. Newell. ....The power of faith is in the simplicity of faith. When a man believes in God with all his

heart, he has no more fear for anything but his own disobedience. Today, tomorrow and all the endless days are his. Life becomes a plan of God, and the heart fulfill it.—I. O. R. eart rests in the power that ....Unfalling courtesy, kindness, tenderness and consideration for others are some of the

greatest ornaments to the character of the of God. The world can understand th if it cannot understand doctrine. There religion in rudeness, roughness, blunt and incivility. The perfection of pra-Christianity consists in attending to the duties of holiness as well as to the great.

... Oh, the littleness of the lives the are living! Oh, the way in which we fail prehend, or, when we do comprehend, ourselves the bigness of that thing which .... Every Christian family ought to b

were, a little church, consecrated to Chr wholly influenced and governed by His And family education and order are some eans are likely to prove ineffectual. Edwards.

....Is it not possible that He who made world may have established laws for prayer nvariable as those for the sowing of see raising of grain? Is it not as legitimate ject of inquiry, when petitions are not anywhich of these laws has been neglected (—) Beecher Stowe.

# PILES

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Doetry.

AUNT MARTHA'S PLOWER

Within a cosey cottage that is almost hid from

ously grew, 1 see a dear old lady, Martha Miller is her name

can shut my eyes up tightly, but I see her just

As when in years gone by I used to see her day

sitting at the window while she watched the chil-

which her well filled pantry something good we

Was the essence of the roses and the honeysuckle

she had no children of her own to bias her affec-

So all the youngsters of the town just claimed a

It i should cite a character that everybody

Comparing old Aunt Martha as a person just as

The picture and the pattern of that Martha I

would show, Who served her Lord and Master in the days of

long ago.

For people of today may be as fully consecrated as the earlier disciples who are justly venerated.)

But I'm straying from my story, and I humbly

beg your pardon, I started out to tell about Aunt Martha's flower

Not her garden plot of roses, hollyhocks and

waving grasses, But a lively lot of babies, laughing lads and

Perhaps the story started from a fable that she

and there is a slight analogy that I can clearly

a healthy face. And so she called them rose buds, little blossoms,

And late at night, sometimes, she called them

rare night-blooming ceres
And since she proudly reckoned all these house

plants as her own, Aunt Martha's human flower garden soon was

And when it came to accidents and sickness any-

Aunt Martha with a basketful of flowers would

At work from early morning till the setting of

Doing just the very things that needed to be

done.
The remedies that she prescribed were water,

And simple food and exercise and ordinary care.

Far better than the village doctor's horrid-tast-

They'd save a heap o' trouble and a trifle of ex-

one had grown before. Aunt Martha did most faithfully and honestly be-

T was better, in a quiet way, to give than to re-

THE CHEERFUL HEART.

There never was a day so long

It did not have an end.
There never was a man so poor

And when the long day is at end

Can count himself as blessed

There never was a cloud that hid

erchance for us the sun at last

And glory gild the sunset skies Till heaven seems just in view!

So let's not be discouraged, friend,

When shadows cross our way.

Of hope and trust I've some to lend.

Though worldly wealth we lack. Behold! the sun breaks forth at last

And drives the dark clouds back!

THE OTHER SIDE.

he threads he spins blend darkly.

low like our life! We journey on The weary way, so love to bless, no sun to make

Our darkness day; he world is wide, the battle fierce,

hether the victor's song of joy Our hearts will swell;

mply by faith in Jesus' cross

God understands.

-Katrina Trask

The weaver, tolling at his loom

Brings not the fairest colors

how the gold and crimson

And work complete. he other side the pattern shows

All fair and sweet.

Nor can we tell

In beauty glow; But when the weaving's ended,

By day, by night,

into sight;

Nor token sh

o borrow from me, pray. od friends are we; therefore, not poor,

-Eben E. Rexford, in Forward

May break the dark clouds through,

The sunshine all from sight.

There never was a life so sad

It had not some delight.

It brings a time of rest,
And he who has one steadfast fr e d

He did not have a friend.

-C. W. Scarff.

She said, if everybody used a little comm

blooming lasses.

light and air.

good enough,

ing stuff.

even more

then such charming stories that she some-

ne land of fragrant flowers where the fairy

cording to her story, all that the fairles

ways found.

mes used to tell,

eople dwell

apple trees and tangled vines, that riot

of God." se of this t even if e inward and our is but for us a weight of atever its love and , indeed. ot regret results ent.-the

e eternal tality of our own of life" nd then. the will e found f spirit pends to sas well the tem s hold it of food. hysica laration proper

. Stowe sult of me by -by all as the tion of of life, d he is

all the e child -J. C. at we ny to

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ss. so to hile the

id con-

e cause hington ought of the you.icity of

closing of inthians:

St. Paul hich are

We, elinging, hide, And know that perfect rest we'll find The other side -Le Dean, in Christian Work. Lie down and sleep, Leave it with God to keep This sorrow which is part Now of thy heart. If still 't is thine to take Utter no wild complaint Work waits thy hands; ou shouldst faint

### Miscellaneous.

The Turn of the Balance. She had always loved him, eagerly, passionately, as few sisters, perhaps, love even an only brother. They had been comrades, playfellows, companions, from the time he began to toddle—he two years older than she, proud of her and devoted to her. She did not marry very young, simply because, as she frankly admitted, her sultors were not nearly as nice as Jim, and she could not bring herself to like any one who fell below that invariable standard of comparison.

When at last she did say yes, it was to a man

When at last she did say yes, it was to a man dren play.

And many times she'd becken us to stop and get some flowers,

Het kindly manner made us feel that everything was ours.

And when the days grew shorter and the snow to her, and ready for her sake, to adopt her delightful brother. Jim's business required him to travel a good deal, but when he came back it was to her. dren play.

And many times she'd beckon us to stop and get

tavel a good deal, but when he came back it was to her.

She was very happy with her husband and with the little daughter who came to them after a year or two; but her happiness was more and more of the staid and quiet kind. She grew like her husband, as women will, as the years passed, falling into his sedate and prossic attitude of mind, and losing some of the brilliancy and animation which had been her chief charm.

Jim, however, was the link that bound her to her youth. He was unchanged. With his coming, the sound of his elastic step, his ringing voice, came back all the brightness and gayety of the past. Joyously they renewed the old intercourse. Their childish associations, their old jokes and bywords, their old mutual attitude toward people and things, made their companionship a delight to them both. To the husband, in his quiet way, it was scarcely less. The three were at their best and happiest when they were together.

It was no wonder, then, that Jim's sudden It was no wonder, then, that Jim's sudden marriage, after fifteen such years, nearly broke Helen's heart. She knew it meant practically the losing of him out of her life. He would still be the affectionate and faithful brother, but the core of his fidelity and affection would be elsewhere. The new wife was a stranger. Her surroundings would be his, her interests, her friends, her associates, her life. The old days were over, and Helen knew it.

She was too wise and deep hearted a woman

She was too wise and deep hearted a woman to cherish any petty jealousy. She made the bride heartily welcome, rejoiced honestly and openly in her brother'sihappiness, and shed her inevitable tears in secret.

inevitable tears in secret.

During the three perfect years of his married life, Helen continued to miss him keenly and constantly. How keenly, how constantly, she acknowledged to herself now for the first time, as That likened little children to the flowers that she sat looking out of the carriage window, as she was borne steadily westward, toward the For I've seen the blush of roses steal o'er many bereaved and grief-stricken home. The news of her sister-in-law's sudden death had come to her

as a bewildering shock.

"I cannot believe it!" she cried to her husband. "I cannot! It was all so beautiful, so right, so perfect in every way—their life—Jim was so happy—and now to have it broken off short like this—ended forever, in a moment! It seems just like some dreadful mistake—some body giving the wrong order, and throwing a whole lovely design into world wreck and ruin!" Intense sympathy with her brother's grief nad filled her mind during her hasty preparations for

leaving home. But now that she had leisure to think, other considerations crowded into her busy brain. The thought, "This gives my brother back to me!" came again and again, throwing a curious brightness over all the haze of pain and

grief that filled her heart.

His wife's family were nothing to him, nor he to them. Helen had met them, but had found them uncongenial. There was nothing in common between her warm, impulsive temperament and the cold reticence of theirs. Now that Kathendra was not the way of the transport they would be nothing to hind. erine was gone, there would be nothing to bind

Of course, there was a chance-just a chance-Sense,
They'd save a heap o' trouble and a trifle of expense.

Aunt Martha's flower garden used to cover lots of ground,
For daily she was sowing seeds of kindness all around.
She truly lived for others with no thought of taking pay, she truly lived for others with he should be a capacing pay.

And people often wondered why she gave so much away.

Yet she was simply doing what she couldn't help but do,

For with each gift of flowers went a loving message too, sage too, seeds

Each message bore a package of immortal flower seeds

exceedingly fond of the child, developing a capacity for parental affection which surprised Helen not alltile. She did not herself care especially for children, on general principles; but Jim's child—Jim's little daughter! She would bring it up with her own Alice, and it should be a new and powerful link to bind her brother to her more closely than ever. Poor little motherless mite! It should never know the lack of a seeds mother—she and Jim would see to that! And wherever his child was, there would be his home That often fell in fertile ground and blossomed mother

The sunshine of her laughter and the showers of and his heart. The house did not look like the house of her tears,
Had kept the flowers blooming through the passing of the years.

And she who cultivates the heart deserves of the door. She had done everything there was to be door. She had done everything there was to be door. She was very calm and self-contained. done. She was very calm and self-contained and Helen felt miles away from her, in spite of

Than he who starts two blades of grass where their common sorrow. The baby was to be christened that afternoon lim was upstairs in the nursery now, with the child. Helen's heart tightened with pas eeling. She longed to leave this quiet woman and to rush to those two whom she loved claim them—hers! But while she still sat, And that is why this noble soul was always glad trolling herself, a step sounded on the stairs, and With ever-blooming flowers rom the garden of

Jim came in. 'Why, Nell, you here," he said, almost in his old voice. And Helen was ashamed of the sob which broke from her as she saw his face—so

changed in these few short days-so worn with grief and watching.

Later, when they had talked things over quietly —Jim was very quiet, and unselfishly concerned as always for the comfort of every one but him-self—she asked if she might see the baby

Her brother started a little. "Of course, of course," he said. "I forgot that you had not seen her. She was just waking up when I came

He rang the bell, and the nurse came in pres ently with the little thing in her arms.

Helen took her from the nurse. "You may go," she said. "I will send for you presently." The feeling of a baby in the arms-the so t warm, helpless bundle—no woman can with-stand the mysterious influence of this appeal-Helen responded to it with all the ardor of he impulsive nature. Her brother watched her as she stood looking down at the child with tears in

her eyes. Then he turned away to the window. "Do you want her, Helen?" he asked, very "Want her? Of course I do!" she cried pas sionately. "I feel as if she were mine already.
Oh, Jim, you need not give her up, you know—she will be always yours; but you will let me have her to take care of and keep for you. We will be so tender of her, you and I—we will never

let her miss her mother's love." He did not reply for a moment. Then he spoke again, with something of an effort, and dully, his

face still averted. "Mary wants her, too?" he said.

Helen's heart gave a great leap, indignant, ap-rehensive, defiant.

"Oh, Jim," she said; all her protest was in the attack him, and after these sharks had done so, Helen's heart gave a great leap, indignant, ap-"Oh, Jim," she said; all her protest was in the words and in her voice as she spoke them. It was no use to argue with Jim. Gentle as he was argument had always made him obstinate. He would do as he chose. To ignore the question—that was too admit that there was a question—that was the heat was too near New York to be held, and then they, too, became man-eaters. The shark is like the wolf in one respect. If he gets hurt, any of his companions that may be present will the new of the movement was mainly to encourage the men, by showing them that they were now so well trained that they could trust the heat way with him. But aven while she stord.

We were under sail and were standing was to destroying the works, retred. The object of the movement was mainly to encourage the men, by showing them that they were now so well trained that they could trust the heat way with him. But aven while she attend to the bayonet as well as the British. Wayne's

the baptismal service, sounded solemnly in the silence.

Helen bowed her head, and could not see for tears. There was a little stir among the others. The child's father, very white and quiet, had taken her from the nurse and given her himself into the arms of the clergyman. He was an old man, dry and lifeless as a withered leaf, but there was a tremor in his voice, as he gave the child back to her father. He took her, and with bowed head went quickly towards his sister-in-law, to Mary, and laying the child in her arms, stood there beside her until the last prayer had been said, and the last "Amen" had fallen with inexpressible melancholy and pathos upon the deepened hush.

With characteristic energy and self-control,

deepened hush.

With characteristic energy and self-control, Helen hid her feelings deep within her heart, and showed, throughout the rest of that day, a composure and sweetness which would have deceived any but those who knew her best. Within herself she was saying passionately that she should never forgive her brother. Her disappointment was too keen, her sense of all it meant to her too deep and bitter. But for the moment she could but accept it silently, graciously, as she knew the other woman would have done as she knew the other woman would have don

In the evening, when Jim and his sister were left alone together at last for a moment in the library, he went over to Helen by the fire, and ook her hand. "You are disappointed, Helen?" he asked.

She could not trust herself to speak, but stood looking down in a silence that was all too eloquent to the brother who understood her so well. quent to the brother who understood her so well.
"You must forgive me, dear," he said. "It
was hard, Helen. Heaven knows—but there
was just one thing that settled it for me. I was
thinking of Katherine—of the baby—and—I saw
it plainly enough—you women cannot keep anything out of your faces, you know; Helen, you
wanted—me; but Mary wanted—the baby!"
The unparaing laryitable appeal of the truth

The unsparing inevitable appeal of the truth went home to Helen's heart. She acknowledged it in silence, looking straight into her brother's eyes—sad, earnest, unwavering.

And then she broke down and cried, with her face against his arm, and woman-like, forgave him.—Margaret Johnson, in the Lady's Maga-

# Poutb's Department.

### THE BRIDAL PARTY. (A Fantasy.)

BY M. A. H. LEACH. There arrived a bridal party One day in early spring; They were feeling very hearty. From a tour upon the wing.

And life to them as Love's young dream. And earth their habitation; And they all tarried by a stream For a morning's sweet libation. There they paused to dust their plumage

And prune each glossy feather
And then partook of breakfast,
A picnic all together. Oh, they were a merry party.

And were all so nicely dressed In bright suits of brown, all shaded, And robin-blue their vests. They arrived with quite a flutter

(There were just a double pair), The endearing tones they utter, How they vibrate on the air!

And they seemed to be rejoleing Over their aerial flight, And their exultation voicing As they talked with all their might; How one little throat seemed swelling!

Was so amused in telling Of our wireless telegraphy. "What message can Marcony bring,

To by any means compare With birdie's love notes in the spring All aquiver in the air!

"They always make so great a mess, These wonderful new sages. Who have out just begun to guess What we have known for ages.

And as is easy to be seen,
They have ages now been trying o conceive a wonderous ma To admit of people flying!

"And for all their vain ambition They have nothing to compare With the wonderful volition Of our fitting through the air!

"And the way that I now view it 'T is in vain that they should try! But when we desire to do it, We just spring up and fly."

# Man-Eating Sharks.

Every once in a while some one will rise up to tell us that there are no man-eating sharks. It would not do to tell an old sailor that. He knows would not do tell an old said that. It allows better. Some years ago I met a young man who knows that there are such fish—he had left his left foot and part of his leg with one of them while he was bathing off Key West; and had not the ship's boat got to him the moment it did the shark would have eaten the rest of him. When sailing in the steam whaler in 1874, one of our amusements was fishing for sharks. I made sailing in the steam whaler in 1874, one of our amusements was fishing for sharks. I made a hook after a drawing, and with it we caught a number of them. One of our boat steerers gave me his opinion of how the shark became a man-eater, and I have often since thought he had it right. Since then I have seen the same opinion advanced to account for the man-hunting tiger. All tigers are not manhunters, any more than are all sharks man-eaters. His idea was that if a man-eating shark

then they, too. became man-eaters. The shark was no use to argue with Jim. Gentle as he was argument had always made him obstinate. It would do as he chose. To ignore the question—that was the best way with him. But even while she stood there with the child in her arms, and the appeal still in her face, Mary quiered the room.

She looked quickly, comprehendingly at Helen and Jim, at the child in the other woman's arms. Then she spoke without prejude, her voice quiet, yet singularly breathless.

"We have no children," she said. "We have never had a child, John and I. We have aways wanted one. And this is Katherine, my only sister's child. It would be like my own might have been—"

"But it is Jim's child," Helen broke in, "and Jim is my brother. I have a listile daughter of my own, too, and she will be a sister to this one. They will be brought up together in Jim's home. No one could be what I can to Jim's child!"

Unconsciously she preased the little creature closer as she spoke, and she broke into a sudden cry. The duil quiet of Jim's face changed and gave way. His hand clenched itself at his side. "Katherine," he said, with a groan, "Poor little Katherine," he said, with a specing he he had not seen them doit on the town the house of the should he he he had

whose grief forces itself through the iron bands of his self-centrol, forgot all else but him.

She laid the baby down hastily upon the sofa beside her, and ran to him.

"Oh!" putting her hand on his arm and laying her cheek upon it."

But Mary wont swiftly and stealthily to the sofa and gathered the baby in her arms. She hushed its whimpering ory, luiled and foulded and talked to it with low murmurs and caresume, absorbed and unonacious of the of tenderness. She was still hanging over the little creature, absorbed and unonacious of the pot the water twice, throwing himself nearly out of it the first time, and giving us a chance to be flow, when Jin left his sister and crossed the room to her. She looked up and tartied, that provide her her hand, taking it in his arms, he carried it quickly and the room.

"It is for him to decide," said Mary, simply, after a little pause.

"Yes," Eleien assented. She was content to hold her place after that. It was for Jim to decide, and she had ittle fear as to the result.

The Vicar's low volce, the stately phrases of the haptismal service, sounded solemnly in the silence.

A Lesson in Coursege.

His income had stopped and he was worn out.

It is not more than the colony of the result of the haptismal service, sounded solemnly in the silence.

A Lesson in Coursege.

His income had stopped and he was worn out.

Virginia had already explored it, and was preventioned to the water of the material of the colony at Norwfoundland. But his men were ungovernable. See the sealied again with five ships, the action the was too high, the next too the water the water defects and target discussions, had been been been been been been the him, and the wall on board.

Howecoudland. But his men were ungovernable. Newfoundland, on the return to reyage his own ship was loow that had the well-place of the mext one other hands the well-place of the pot the best of the parties of the pot the same to control the men two chers and the colony of the parties of the parties of the parties of the parties

A Lesson is Courage.

His income had stopped and he was worn out physically. He had gone against the advice of friends, and his savings of years had been lost by unwise investments. Discouraged, he wandered idly out through the park to the lake front. He was in despair. The Philadelphia Telegraph tells how he was 'shaken out of his fears for the future by the courage of another man.

As he stood there, wondering how he could face the future, an old man came along and lifted a bundle of sticks from his back.

"What are you doing with those sticks?" the unhappy man asked.

unhappy man asked.
"Carrying them home," responded the old "What for? To burn?"
"No."
"What, then?"
"To make skewers."
"What are skewers?"
"Little sticks that butchers use to hold meat

"How many can you make out of that bundle

"Two or three thousand." "Two or three thousand."
"And what do you get for them?"
"Forty cents."
"A thousand?"
"Yes."

" How many thousand can you whittle out in a " If I had the wood home could do two thou-

sand, maybe more."

"Is that your only means of livelihood?"

"Oh, no. I have a pension of \$2 a month."

"And with that and the skewers you get

bring home, so he gave me these. Which way do you go, sir?"
"Back to the city." "I bope you have work, sir," said the old man.
"I think I can find some," responded the man, with a little smile. "I'm going to try."

# "Good luck to you!" said the old man, picking up his bundle, as the city man stepped out briskly toward home.—Youth's Companion.

The Magic in the Letter R. "Did you ever notice," asked the observer of things nobody else ever notices, "what a lot of magic there is in that little letter R? Why, it's got Kellar and Herrmann, and even Malini, backed clear off the platform.

"For instance, it can turn a golfing tee into a tree; an all into a rail; again into a grain; a fog into a frog; a tail into a trail; a hose into a horse; a bid into a bird; a hen into a hern; a heath into a hearth; a bit of heat into a heart; a hat into another kind of hart; a pat into a part; a cat into a cart; a spit into a sprit; a fist into a first; a bow into a brow; a peal into a pearl; a peach into a preach; a beach into a breach; a wing into a wring; a stave into a starve; a gab into grab or a garb; a skit into a skirt; a sting into a string; a tuck finto a truck; a boil into a broil; a mine into miner; a bush into a brush; a line into a liner; a bag into a brag; a bay into a bray; a payer into a prayer; a band into a brand; a cow into a crow—etc., world without end!"

Bobby Liked It.

"How much did I get? Why, what do you mean? How much what?" asked the astonished

parent at this evident irreverence. Why, don't you remember when the funny old man passed the money around? I only got ten cents."-Lippincott's.

# Schoolboy Wrangling.

A writer in the London Spectator says there is no reason why an "argument" between school-boys should ever come to an end, for this is its

"Yorkshire is the best county in England."
"No, it's not. Lancashire is."

" No. It's not."

" I know it isn 't."

" I know it is." This exchange of assertion goes on until pos-sibly as the beginning of another argument it comes to an end as abruptly as it started.

The most original dispute, however, took place

when two little boys were contradicting each other and an older lad tried to pour oil on the troubled water by quoting: "It takes two to make a quariel and one to end it." l right?" shouted a combatant. "I'll be

"No, you shan't!" yelled the other. "I Then a warm dispute followed, each claiming the distinction of being peacemaker.

# Historical.

—-A rocky hill, called Stony Point, ran out into the Hudson, nearly opposite Peckskill, and into the Hudson, nearly opposite Peekskill, and the British took possession of it and fortified it. Washington sent Gen. Anthony Wayne, an officer of distinguished courage and skill, to recapture it. Just before midnight, in July, 1779, Wayne sliently formed his men in two columns on opposide sides of the foot of the hill, giving them orders not to fire, but to trust to the bayo net. The charge was completely successful; the two columns met at the centre of the fort, and captured t and the garrison without firing a shot. The fort was too near New York to be held, and

Virginia had already explored it, and was pre-paring to settle it; but Charles I. granted it to Baltimore without asking Virginia's consent. Baltimore died, but the patent for what is now the state of Maryland was given to his son, Ceell Calvert in the patent for what is now Cecil Calvert, in 1632. The name of Maryland was given by the king, in honor of the queen, Henrietta Maria.

Henrietta Maria.

—Mr. Hale entered the national House of Representatives March 4, 1899. Precisely two years later Mr. Frye also became a member of the House. Mr. Hale, however, was not a member of the Forty-sixth Congress in either branch, but Mr. Frye served continuously in the House till he was elected senator. Succeeding the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President during Lincoln's first term, Mr. Hale took his seat in the Senate March 4, 1881. Mr. Frye took his seat in the Senate March 18, 1881. succeeding the Hon. James G. Blaine, who entered President Garfield's Cabinet as Secretary of State. He thus became a senator fourteen days later than Mr. Hale, but Mr. Frye served fourteen days longer in the House than did the senior Maine senator.

—In 1811 Java passed into the hands of the English without fighting, and was held by them for five years. It was restored in 1816. The old economic system had been overthrown in the meanwhile and the Dutch found therefore. system had been overthrown in the neanwhile, and the Dutch found themselves con fronted with altogether new and embarrassing conditions, the difficulties of which have hardly

### Curious facts.

"Yes."

"You seem to be happy?"

"Well, yes; I've had luck today. You see, I usually have to walk five or six miles to get my sticks for the skewers, and that takes up all the day. Well, today I had the luck to find a mate who had been out, and he got more than he could bring home, so he gave mathematically and the seems of the

seum library contains a single work which oc-cupies 5020 volumes. This wonderful production of the Chinese press is one of only a small number of copies now in existence. It is an encyclo-pedia of the literature of China, covering a period of twenty-eight centuries, from 1100 B. C. to 1700

A. D.

The anableps, or star-gazer, a fish of the cyprodont family, found in the rivers of Guiana, Surinam and Brazil, has each of its eyes divided into an upper and a lower portion by an opaqu horizontal line. This gives it in effect two pupi in each eye, one suited for seeing in the air, and the other for seeing in the water. The fish is in the habit of swimming at the surface with its head sometimes above, sometimes below, the water line.

——It is not generally known that the vanilla bean is the costlest bean on earth. It grows wild and is gathered by the natives in Papantia and Miscantia, Mexico. When brought from the forests these beans are sold at the rate of \$12 per one thousand, but when dried and cured they cost about \$12 per pound. They are mainly used by druggists, and last year over ninety million were imported into the United States.

—The Bank of England notes are made from

new white linen cuttings—never from anything that has been worn. So carefully is the paper prepared that even the number of dips into the pulp made by each workman is registered on a dial by machinery.

dial by machinery.

—The world's best timekeeper is said to be
the electric clock in the basement of the Berlin
Observatory, which was installed by Professor "Well, Bobby, how do you like church?" asked his father as they walked homeward from the sanctuary, to which Bobby had just paid his first visit.

"It's fine!" ejaculated the young man. "How mers are not satisfied even with this, and efforts are continually made to secure ideal conditions.

"It's fine!" ejaculated the young man. "How mers are not satisfied even with this, and efforts are continually made to secure ideal conditions. for a clock by keeping it not only in an air-light case, but in an underground vault where neither changes of temperature nor of barometric press-ure shall ever affect it.

-Among all the birds of this section the hawk and parrot come the nearest to using their feetlike hands. Wading birds and scratching birds develop a very large foot. Birds that are in the air most of the time have much more delicate feet than those that are on the ground fre-quently. The variety of bills is quite as astound-ing as that in the claws. The hook on the end

of the bill almost always denotes a bird of prey.

—The deepest hole in the earth is neariKets chau, Germany. It is 5735 feet in depth, and is chau, Germany. It is too lees in depth, and as for geological research only. The drilling was begun in 1880, and stopped six years later be-cause the engineers were unable with their in-

struments to go deeper.

—Out of 4200 species of plants gathered in Europe for commercial purposes, one-tenth have a pleasing perfume and are used in the manufacture of scents and soaps. The color of 1124 species is white, 187 having a perfume; 951 are yellow, seventy-seven with a scent; 823 are red, 594 blue and 306 violet, the number of these hav-

ing a pleasant odor being eighty-four, thirty-four and thirteen respectively.

——The Americans and English, aithough they consume twice as much sugar as the French and Germans, have much better teeth. The American dentist, however, ranks first in all

-The Japanese rallways have introduced newspaper reading cars on some of their passenger trains. Tall piles of newspapers are kept at the service of travelers, so that they may read

as they ride.

—A woman of Bethany, Kan., bought and used 2000 soda tickets at one drug store last summer. Her average consumption of the drink during the season must have been fifteen glasses a day.

# Brilliants.

The mortal vase seemed all too frail and slight: A rosy spirit glowed within the clay And shed its radiance along our way. It last God's hand gently put out the light. And so began the darkness of our night? Nay—so began the brightness of her day!

-Annie Catherine Muirhead, in the April Cent ury.

Love virtue; she alone is free, She can teach you how to clim! Higher than the sphery clime. That day is best wherein we give A thought to others' sorrows; Forgetting self, we learn to live, And blessings born of kindly dec

And blessings born of kindly deeds Make golden our tomorrows. -Kose H. Thorpe We are not here to play to dream, to drift; We have hard work to do, and loads to lift; Shun not the struggle—face it; 'tis God's gift.

" Be strong! Say not, 'the days are evil. Who's to blame?' And fold the hands and acquiesce—oh, shame! Stand up, speak out, and bravely, in God's name.'

Where is the Holy Land, The chosen shrine where pilgrim hearts may bow, And feel the Master of the world at hand, And offer prayer and vow?

The Holy Land is home,

Where pure and gentle love abides; Where from God's hand the joys and sorrows

And still His care provides.
—Isaac O. Rankin.

Home Dressmaking. Wints by May Manton.

4895 Eton Jacket, 4896 Fancy Walst, 32 to 40 bust.

Eten Jacket, 4695.

Eten Jacket. 4695.

The jacket is made with fronts and back, and is fitted by means of single darts, shoulder and under-arm seams, the fronts being faced and turned back to form lapels. The sleeves are in one piece each, and are laid in tucks above the elbows, that are stitched with corticelli silk to give the effect of box plaits, and cut to form extensions that are arranged over the shoulders and can be made to extend to the neck edge or finished in points as preferred. At their lower edges are flare cuffs, beneath which the lace frills make a graceful effect.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3 yards 21 inches wide, 3 yards 27 inches wide or 1 ½ yards 44 inches wide, with ½ yard of velvet for lapels and cuffs.

The pattern, 4695, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 33 and 46-inch bust measure.

Fancy Waist. 4696. The waist consists of the fitted lining, which is faced to form the back of the yoke, fronts, back and front of yoke and is closed, the lining at centre front, the waist invisibly at the left side, on a line with the edge of the bertha, and the yoke at the left shoulder seam. The fronts are shirred at and below their edges and form full folds below but the back is plain, simply drawn down in gathers at the belt. The bertha

edges and form full folds below but the back is plain, simply drawn down in gathers at the belt. The bertha is cut in handkerchief style and its upper edge is outlined by a shaped band that is continued jacross the front. The sleeves are novel and becoming and are snug at the wrists, forming deep cuffs, full above and are shirred at the shoulders.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3½ yards 21 inches wide, 4½ yards 27 inches wide or 2½ yards 44 inches wide, with ½ yard of tucking for yoke and 8 yards of banding to trim as illustrated.

The pattern, 4696, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 49-inch bust measure.



4697 Fan Platted Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.

4898 Girl's Dress, 6 to 12 yrs. Fan-Plaited Skirt. 4697.

Perforated for Dip in Front. Skirts that flare with generous freedom yet are snug and smooth over the hips are in ever increasing demand and are as graceful as they are fashionable. The model shown is admirable in every way and is adapted to all materials of light weight, although shown in dove gray canvas veiling stitched with cortaculation. ticelli silk.

shown in dove gray can as sening statemen with corticelli silk.

The skirt is cut in twelve gores, there being a seam at the centre front, and is laid in fan plaits at each seam. The closing is made invisibly at the back above the plaits, the placket being finished with a deep under-lap. When liked the front and side gores can be cut to form a dip at the waist line, the beit omitted and the edge under-faced or bound.

The quantity of material prequired for the medium size is 16 yards 21 or 27 inches wide or 32 yards 44 inches wide when material has figure or nap; 12 yards 27 or 64 yards 44 inches wide when material neither has figure nor nap.

The pattern, 4687, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 28, 28 and 30-inch waist measure.

Girl's Dress. 4698.

To be Made With Low or High Neck, Elbow or Long arately at the back. The bertha is circular and the high neck is finished with a standing collar. The sleeves form full puffs, that are arranged over fitted linings, with full frills below. When desired long the linings are cut full length and faced to form cuffs. The quantity of material required for the medium size is 64 yards 21 inches wide, 54 yards 27 inches wide or 34 yards 44 inches wide, with 7 yards of banding and 1 yards 18 inches wide for yoke and cuffs when but neck and long sleeves are used.

high neck and long sleeves are used.

The pattern, 4698, is cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years of age.



4 Gu Eton Jack. 4700 Blouse or Shirt 32 to 40 bust. Watst. 32 to 40 bust.

suit certain occasions better than any other sort. This one is novel, in that the fronts are fitted by means of darts at the shoulders and the back by means of seams that extent to the shoulders. As shown, it is made of royal blue chevlot and is #timmed with black braid, but all suiting materials are correct and trimming can be varied again and again. The model is made entirely of the cheviot, with the braid simply applied on indicated lines, but a more elaborate

applied on indicated lines, but a more elaborate effect can be obtained by using a contrasting material outside the braid, which gives a vest effect.

The jacket is made with fronts and back that is cut in three sections. The sleeves are wide and ample and are gathered into straight bands, which are concealed by the roll-over shaped cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3½ yards 21 inches wide, 3½ yards 27 inches wide or ½ yards 41 inches wide, with 7 yards of braid to trim as illustrated.

The pattern, 4699, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch but measure.

Blouse or Shirt Waist. 4700.

To the demand for new shirt waists there seems literally no end. This one includes quite novel sleeves, and is peculiarly well adapted to the embroidery that is so fashionable, although it can be trimmed in many ways. The original, from which the drawing was made, is of white butcher's linea, and is embroidered in French style with a raised design, but all the season's waistings are appropriate, and but all the season's waistings are appropriate, and bands of insertion or inset medallions can be made t take the place of the needlework with entirely satis

factory effect.

The waist is made with fronts and backs; the fronts The waist is made with fronts and backs; the fronts are tucked at the shoulders and again at each side of the centre plait, so giving a double box plait effect, and the back to give tapering lines. The sleeves, which make the essential feature of the waist, are tucked above the elbows and laid in overlapping plaits above the straight cuffs, and also are shaped by means of darts that are concealed by the plaits.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is tyards 21 inches wide, 3; yards 27 inches wide or \$\tilde{x}\$ yards 41 inches wide. or,22 yards 41 inches wide. 32 yards 27 inches wide The pattern, 4700, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 48-inch bust measure.

HOME DRESSMAKING.

SPECIAL PATTERNS—For a catalogue of any pattern illustrated on this page, send 16 cents (coin or postage stamp), state number, shown on cut, and size wanted, and write your name and address distinctly. Mail orders filled promptly. Address Massack TTTS PLGUGEMAN, Boston, Mass-

### The Horse.

### The Useful Belgions.

Experience has proved that the drafters begotten by the good Belgian stallion from native mares are among the very best sellers ever placed on the market where such gel ings are disposed of in large numbers and at high prices. In Chicago, for instance, it is well known that from one county in the central part of the State of Illinios, where high-class Belgian stallions have been kept for years, a very large number of their grades have been sold at prices ranging from \$250 to \$350. One shipper who annually makes a very high average prices for his makes a very high average price for his consignments makes a specialty of buy-ing Belgian grades, and when it is known that he is to offer a load in the auctions, a large number of buyers is always on hand eager to bid for his horses.

The good Belgian stallion—it must always be remembered that this qualification

must be insisted on—is admirably adapted to cross on American mares. These horse have immense width, short legs, very heavy ance, and their colors are of the best. They and their get are extraordinarily easy keepers, requiring comparatively little feed in proportion to scale, and they mature very early, growing to large weights.

The illustration presented herewith shows a selection of the Belgian stallions nowloffered for sale by Dunham F. Fletcher & Coleman, Wayne, Ill. In the group and first in the row is the grand big stallion Escape, winner of the first prize at the International, Chicago, last December, as the best Belgian stallion five years old or over. He is a rich bay, weighs over 2400 pounds, and withal is a phenomenal mover. Ven-geur, Colosse de Winter and Senateur, all shown in the group, as well as Es were all winners on Beigium of what are known as "Conservation Prizes," and those won by the four named, stallions were of \$1200 each. To obtain this liberal sum each stallion had to remain in Belgium and breed a stated number of mares last season, which, though they were bought in early summer, delayed their importation until very late in the year. The first and second prize-winners in the threeyear-old class at the international, horses weighing over a ton each, are also on sale. and splendidly built, compact two-year-olds, scaling close to the ton, are also on sale. The three four-year-olds named after Escape all weigh over 2200 pounds. One and all, they are grand movers, the action displayed being actually a revelation among such heavy horses. Stallions of this sort should prove very valuable to the farmers in the East.

### Experience with Farm Horses.

A farm horse for general purposes should not be too heavy. In my experience the Hambletonian, a desirable type of medium size all-around purpose horse is preferable to a heavier strain. Horses are often spoiled by bad handling and more by over-feeding than by under-feeding. The horse is one of the most sensitive of animals. The handler of the horse should use great patience and kindness; I prefer a lump of sugar to a whip. Different men want differneeds a horse able and willing to do any work needed on the farm or off of it. But it is difficult to find him. A medium size, from 1050 to 1200 pounds, does the best.

Formerly we did not take as good care of horses as we now do . We fed too much hay and not enough grain. For the best service a horse needs as plentiful a ration of strengthening food as a hard-working feed a horse until he is jaded down, with energy and life all fagged out. Farmers can and should raise a colt every year or two. They should begin to handle him almost as soon as he is born. No farm animal is so subject to disease as a horse. It is costly to buy horses, and it makes one feel good to have one to sell occasionally.

important. If you begin early enough you cannot feed him too much oats and some bran. Never turn him out to pasture far from home. You need to look at and Hampshire County, Mass.

# Notes from Washington, D. C.

Representative Trimble's bill to preven the adulteration of blue grass, orchard grass and clover seed has been reported by the committee on agriculture and is now before the House. The bill in general terms makes it a misdemeanor to adulterate or misbrand these seeds. The original bill declared the definition of adulteration to mean five per cent., but the committee amendment reduces this figure to two per cent. The section of the bill relating to clover, for instance, reads:

"When the seed of red clover (Trifolium pratense), also known as clover, common red clover, June clover, small red clover and medium red clover; of mammoth red clover, also known as sapling clover and pea vine clover; or of alfalfa, also known as lucern, contains two per cent. or more, by weight, of the seed of yellow trefoil or of sweet clover, the same shall be deemed to be mixed or adulterated."

favorable attention of Congress.

Representative Hopkins of Kentucky has introduced a bill to allow the growers of leaf tobacco to stem, twist and sell their own products without the payment of the tax now required of manufacturers of the

"Good judges believe that in the entire country one-third of the cows kept for their milk do not pay for their cost of keeping, and nearly one-third more fail to yield annual profit." This rather startling statement, said Dr. E. W. Allen of the Department of Agriculture, was made in the Year Book of this department by one who is competent to speak upon the subject. The question arises what the farmer with a herd of dairy cows is to do. First of all, he should find out not only what his herd collectively, but what each cow is doing; he should begin a record of both the quantity and quality of milk produced by each cow. This will enable him after a time to systematically weed out his herd, retaining only the best. He should then gradually raise the standard of his herd by breeding or by the introduction of new stock. The average cost of keeping a cow a year has been variously estimated by experiment stations in different localities at from \$35 to \$45. The means of keeping the record of the income, enabling the weeding-out process, are now available to every dairyman.



GROUP OF BELGIAN STALLIONS.

ource of profit or loss. The mere milk production may be missay once a week. Since morning milking differs somewhat from that made at night, it is more reliable to take samples of both

It is needless to say that proper care and feeding count for a great deal in milk production, and may do much to improve the milking qualities of otherwise poor cows. Before a cow is rejected the farmer should be sure that the fault of light production lies in the cow and not in himself.

Consul Gowdy at Paris transmits an interesting report showing that apparently the Pasteur Institute has discovered a means of destroying rats and mice with great certainty. It seems that in certain departments of France rats have committed such depredations on the vines, cereals, alfalfa, etc., that the losses have amounted to little less than a plague. The remedy consists in distributing a sort of diphtheri germ in the rat colonies by means of edibles soaked in a solution containing these paricular bacilli. The report says in part:

"The ground selected by Dr. Roux for his battle with the rats covered a space of 2965 acres. Here various kinds of cereals vines and trees abound; and here, also, the sowing of various kinds of grain last autumn had been completely destroyed by these rodents. The ground throughout the district was literally perforated with holes which seemed to be connected underground by little passages.

"To determine the effect of this poisoned paste on the destructive little animals Dr. Roux had the fields that had been microbe treated plowed up in order to see the condilike all other animals, and fresh air. paste and to fix approximately the number Never confine him in a stall. Feeding is of rats and mice that had succumbed to the poison. The result obtained surpassed all expectations on the part of the simple farmer. Rats and mice were dead in almost from home. You need to look at and handle him every day.—F. P. Newkirk, much of a pest when dead and putrefying as when they had been alive, but happily in another sense of the word. Dr. Roux estimates that he destroyed no less than ninety-five per cent. of the rodents by these experiments. As many as fifteen to twenty rats were sometimes found in one

The bitter fight which has been waged in the public lands committees of Congress during the past two years has been transferred to the floor of the Senate, and the facts have been presented to view regarding the tremendous land frauds in the West, which have been practiced under the present land laws and the absorption of lands into enormous single holdings, in some instances aggregating a million acres, where they should have been divided up into thousands of small individual farms. The following statement presented by Senator Gibson of Montana shows the great increase during the past few years in the absorp-tion of public lands into private ownership. In 1898, 8,453,896.92 acres; in 1899, 9,182, 413.16 acres; in 1900, 13,453,897.96 acres The bill is generally recognized as a good in 1901, 15,562,796.30 acres; in 1902, 19,488, measure and one which should receive the 535.30 acres; in 1903, 22,824,299.00. Total 88,965,828.64 acres. The significant feature of this increase in great land taking is the well-known and oft-stated fact that practically all the good agricultural lands of the Government, suitable for homestead entry, have been for several years taken up. The statement then that these lands, through dummy entrymen, are largely passing into the hands of big grazing and speculative

> If the henhouse is on low ground it is apt to be damp. During freezing weather the dampness makes little difference, but thawing ground and melting snow may bring layers to a round turn with irritating coughs, if not with the roup. Set the house up a foot or so, drain the surrounding ground, be sure that the floor, whether of wood or of dirt, is several inches above the outside level. Stop leaks and knotholes and make the house dry and tight.

A commodious dust bin where the hens can always find plenty of deep, fine dirt and ashes, is worth more than insect powder. Locate the bin where the sun will shine through a clean window, at least a part of the day. In raw or cold spring weather hens will spend hours lying half covered with the fine penetrating dirt, to the utter rout of the lice. The hen needs her dusting as much, if not more, than man needs his regular bath.

cow in his herd, and whether she is a it is one of the most wholesome. In cases of kidney trouble its medicinal properties are well known. It needs rich soil. It also leading if the test is not made. The fat needs salt, and it likes kainit very much. test may be made at frequent intervals, Test this by sprinkling some kainit on young asparagus. The stocks will show no effect, while any weeds which the German salt may strike will be burned as though by

It is always a pleasure to plant ten or a dozen hills of peanuts, even if the trouble entailed in their raising is far more than represented by the purchase of an equivaent in five-cent bags already roasted. The nuts will mature almost anywhere in the United States, if planted early. The nuts will mature in latitudes considerably farther north than Washington, if the planting is GUY E. MITCHELL. early.

### Butter Markets Weak.

Storage butter continues to clog the market and weaken prices all along the line. Its hold ers can neither sell their own stock nor allow shippers of fresh butter to sell theirs at full prices. The supply of fresh made is likely to increase, in fact, the increase has already begun, and the situation looks bad all around. Dealers have had to cut prices a little the past week to make sales and clear the way for new arrivals Most sales of top-grade creamery are at 23 cents, with some fancy lots a fraction higher. Sale of lower grades is hurt by the abundance of pure

lower grades is hurt by the abundance of pure creamery. Box and print butters are a fraction lower and in ample supply. Low grades in all lines are selling with difficulty. Chapin & Adams: "It is the same old trouble; the big surplus of cold-storage goods, which holders are anxious to sell at almost any price. Fresh creamery is arriving freely and dealers have to close it out somehow and help clear the naikets. The situation has become worse, if

anything, during the week. New York is estimated to have on hand at the present time 61,600 packages in public and private freezers; this includes all kinds and descriptions. Chicago is estimated to have about seventy-five thousand packages in the freezers, and the stock in Philadelphia is figured at twenty thousand to twenty-five thousand packages; a good deal of this butter is low-grade stock. No further chang

this butter is low-grade stock. No further change in New York State dairy.

The cheese market is a fraction lower in Boston, but the New York and Western markets hold unchanged. The export movement has been quite heavy. The season is growing late, and while the tone is fairly steady, holders have been inclined to encourage the demand. At New York sufficient business is doing in fancy fall-made cream at 12 cents to fully warrant the quotation, and in a small way some exceptional lots. tation, and in a small way some exceptional lot slightly exceeded that, but average fine full cream, suitable for most dealers' use for best grade, is obtainable a shade under 12 cents, and very good lots are sold at 11½ cents. The export demand during the week has shown considerable demand during the week has shown considerable force, and shipments from New York include over twelve thousand boxes of most all grades of full cream at a cost of generally \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to 9 cents for small sizes and \$\frac{9}{2}\$ to 10 cents for large sizes, possibly 10\frac{1}{2}\$ cents for a few lots. The through shipments have been large this week, footing up 11,446 boxes. Skims have had some demand from exporters for medium to good grades, and fine skims have sold fairly to home-trade dealers. Stocks of skims are working down and prices held about steady. Exports to Europe from New held about steady. Exports to Europe from New York foot up 25,320 boxes, including 9220 boxes to Liverpool, 11,415 boxes to London, four hundred boxes to Glasgow, 3277 boxes to Bristol and 999 boxes to Hull.

Cable advices to George A. Cochrane, Boston, from the principal markets of Great Britain give outter markets as somewhat steadler, and it is thought the downward tendency has been checked, as receipts are lighter from the Antipodes, and the reduced prices have stimulated consumption. This only on the finest grades of table butter from all parts. Medium grades still drag and values are uncertain. Some American creamery landing has sold from 16 to 17½ cents. Ladles move slowly unless they can be sold at 15 cents. Finest Danish, 22½ to 23½ cents; finest Australian and New Zealand, 19½ to 20½ cents; finest Canadian, 19 to 20 cents; finest Russian, 17 to 19 cents. Cheese markets are barely steady. The cents. Cheese markets are parely steady. The increased shipments from the States and Canada have caused an undercurrent of weakness that

have caused an underturent of weakless that is likely to reduce values next week. Finest American and Canadian, 10½ to 11 cents.

Stock of butter and eggs in Eastern Cold Storage Company March 26, 1904: Butter, 21,311 packages; last year, 9266 packages; eggs, none; last

year, twenty-seven cases.

Stock of butter and eggs in Quincy Market Cold
Storage Company March 36, 1904: Butter, 49,761 Storage Company March 26, 1804: Butter, 40,761 packages; last year, 35,608 packages; eggs, 2002 cases; last year, 2746 cases.

Butter in storage in Newport and other Eastern points, ninety thousand packages; Chicago, one hundred thousand packages; other Western points, six thousand packages.

The Government figures show great value

n the exportation of cotton at this time. For the eight months of the fiscal year ending February, 1904, they were \$305,000,000, against \$243,000,000 in the heavy year of 1903. In 1900 they were only \$104,000,000, or a little over half. The high prices are shown by the comparisons of the amounts exported. For the eight months in question The Babcock test, which is a simple means of determining the richness of the milk in fat, and the scales for determining the yield of milk enable any farmer to ascertain the value of milk and butter production of each of the very earliest of the spring crops, and exported. For the eight months in question just ended the exports have been 2,600,000,000 table, the seeds catalogues to the contrary notwithstanding, but it pays for all the trouble taken. It is one of the very earliest of the spring crops, and only \$171,000,000.

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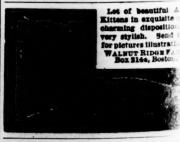
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